

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

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HOARDER GIVES UP 172 BBLs OF FLOUR

"Riding" Party Swoops Down on Waukegan Baker and Makes Him Divide

HAD DEFIED THE FOOD LAW

Food Administrator Clark, Secretary Paul Willis of the Waukegan Chamber of Commerce, Chief Tyrrell and an escadron of reporters speeded to the basement of Steven Stoakoff, 779 Marion street, Waukegan, Tuesday morning as a "riding" party. This was in response to a report that Stoakoff, who has 237 barrels of flour, had locked his place and refused to share the flour with other bakers and with grocers badly in need of it.

He had been directed to heed Mr. Clark's orders and share his flour by Hinton G. Clabough, department of justice chief in Chicago, following two defences of the food administrator.

When the "riding" party arrived at the bakery, however, it was to find the door open and Stoakoff inside busily kneading loaves of bread.

He explained he had not intended to close his place—the front door was locked at 10 o'clock when a truck called for 35 barrels of flour for Frank Nolan—but he had stepped out to deliver some bread.

"Mine is a one-man bakery," he said, smiling. "I make the bread, bake it, sell it and deliver it without help."

In the presence of the officials 70 sacks, of 35 barrels, were loaded onto the truck and hauled to Mr. Nolan's place of business.

In addition the following received five barrels each on a showing that they had purchased other cereals in the prescribed quantities: South Side Bakery, North Chicago bakery and Adam Demo.

Stoakoff will be permitted to give up 172 and keep but 65 barrels, the rest being distributed on Mr. Clark's written order to such grocers and bakers as apply for it and need it. Each man must pay a price without profit to Stoakoff. He gets \$11.40 a barrel, which gives him a margin of five cents.

The flour is all wheat flour of the old type and not "war flour" such as the mills are now milling exclusively. Stoakoff was taken in custody Monday by P. J. Ferguson, an operative of the department of justice and removed to Chicago, where he was killed by Mr. Clabough and told he was facing \$5,000 fine and two years in prison if he did not cease hoarding and obey the food administration edicts which he has been defying. Thoroughly tamed he gave his promise and was permitted to return home.

People's Town Caucus

A caucus of the legal voters of the town of Antioch will be held on Saturday, March 16, 1918, at the Village hall in the Village of Antioch, between the hours of 1 p. m. and 4 p. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for each of the following offices:

One Town Clerk, one Assessor, one Commissioner of Highways, two Constables to fill vacancy, three Committeemen.

All voting in said caucus shall be by ballot containing the names of all candidates and the manner of conducting the caucus and all voting therein, shall be as near as may be in accordance with the Australian system of voting. The undersigned Chairman and Secretary shall act as chairman and secretary of said caucus and shall certify the names of the successful candidates as required by law. No ballot shall be counted unless it shall be endorsed thereon, the initials of one of the judges hereinafter named. Each person desiring to become a candidate in said caucus shall give his name to one of the undersigned Town Committee on or before Friday, March 15, 1918.

Geo. White,
Elmer Brook,
Town Committee.

Dated at Antioch, Ill., this 27th day of February, 1918.

Easy Thing to Decide

Any man may know whether he is wise or foolish. If he is wise he can learn something even from a fool. If he is a fool he won't learn even from a wise man.

Reaffirm Price On Milk As Fixed By Commission

The federal milk commission has reaffirmed all prices fixed in its original report.

This means that bottled milk will be sold to Chicago consumers at 12 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint.

Adm. Wheeler at once ratified the established prices. They go into effect immediately.

Prices to be paid producers of milk containing 8.5 per cent butter fat, delivered at dealers' shipping stations follow:

February 8.07 per 100 pounds; March, \$2.83; April, \$2.49; May, \$2.04; June, \$1.80; Nov. December and January prices were fixed at \$3.22 in accord with agreement previously entered into by producers, distributors and food administration.

Three cents per 100 pounds will be added or deducted for each 1 per cent butter fat variation from the 8.5 per cent standard.

The supplemental report defends the method by which the commission established prices, but makes no specific reference to the published criticism of Dean Davenport, resigned member of the commission.

Only majority members of the commission passed upon and signed the new report. Dean Davenport, P. G. Holden and W. J. Kittle, commissioners who dissented from the original report, did not attend the session.

Members signing were: John S. Miller, chairman; John W. O'Leary, Lucius Teter, John H. Herrie, John J. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. E. P. Welles.

In addition to fixing prices to consumer for delivered milk at 12 cents a quart the commission recommended the price at the distributors' station be 10 cents on sales made on cash and carry plan.

There are approximately 700 of these stations.

Departure for Washington Friday by Charles S. Deneen, counsel for the producers led to rumors he will lodge a formal protest against the commissions report with Hoover.

Jackie From Naval Station Found Dead on Tracks

I. M. Shea, a jackie at the Great Lakes naval station, met death in rather a mysterious manner near Lake Bluff early Saturday morning. His lifeless body was found near the north bound track of the Chicago and North Western railroad about 1000 feet north of the depot. Death had resulted from a fractured skull. Naval station authorities admitted that they were looking into the affair but were not ready to make any statement as to the manner in which the young man met his death. There is nothing at present to indicate foul play.

The supposition at Lake Bluff is that Shea leaped from the north bound passenger train which passed through Lake Bluff at 8 a. m. under the belief that he was being carried past the naval station where he intended to get off. It is pointed out that he may have stumbled on the interlocking track device and was hurled head-foremost against the steel rails. That death was instantaneous is indicated by the severity of the injury inflicted. No witnesses of the accident have been found.

The jackie's body lay undiscovered beside the tracks until perceived by the engineer of a south bound passenger train at 5:39 a. m. The engineer stopped his train, examined the body, found the victim was dead, and then notified the authorities at the naval station to which place the victim was removed.

Only a Volunteer

Why didn't I wait to be drafted. And be led to the train by a blind. And put in claims for exemption. Oh! why did I hold up my hand? Why didn't I wait for a banquet?

Why didn't I wait to be cheered? For the drafted men get this credit. While I merely volunteer.

And nobody gave me a banquet. And nobody said a kind word. The grind of the wheels of the engine. Was the only good bye I heard.

Then off to the camp I was hustled. To be trained for the next half year. And then in the shuffle forgotten. I was only a volunteer.

And maybe some day in the future. When my little boy sits on my knee. And asks what I did in the conflict. And his little eyes look up to me. I will have to look as I'm blushing. To the eyes that trustingly peer. And tell him I missed being drafted. I was only a volunteer.

NEW RULE LIMITS FLOUR

Rule Works Unjust Hardship But Must be Observed To Avoid Trouble

ONLY 98 LBS. GROUND

The firm hand of the food administrator was felt at Lake County's only flour mill, owned and operated by Kneeler Bros., at Prairie View on Monday of this week when Food Administrator Gridley notified them that there was no immediate relief obtainable from the regulation providing that no farmer may have more than ninety-eight pounds of his own wheat ground for his own use at one time without substitutes.

This rule, Mr. Gridley believes, works an unjust hardship on the farmer. He believes it would be fair to ask the farmer to eat his share of the substitutes, but with only one mill in a radius of more than twenty miles from the north east of Lake county, it is not only a hardship, but a big economic waste to let a farmer have but ninety-eight pounds of flour milled at one time when he customarily gets five times that much.

The farmer's time is valuable and will soon be demanded in crop operations. The government should recognize the economy of permitting him to have a four or six months' supply ground now. I brought the matter before the state conference of county food administrators Saturday and succeeded in having application made to Washington for relief which I trust will be granted. In the meantime, the regulation which took effect January 28, must remain in force.

I do not want to see anyone in Lake county get into trouble for food violations and will make every effort to avoid it. This can be assured, however, only by the conscientious observance of the food regulations by all.

Farmers should bear in mind that they cannot sell or give away flour without the required amount of substitute.

Miss Annie Lynch is Suddenly Called Last Friday Evening

Last Friday evening occurred the sudden and unexpected death of Miss Annie M. Lynch, sister of Father Lynch, who has served as his housekeeper every since he came to this place eight years ago.

She had attended the church service as usual Friday evening but soon after her return home she was seized with one of the heart attacks to which she was subject and in less than an hour had breathed her last.

The funeral mass, a Solemn Requiem, took place at St. Peter's church Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

The remains were taken to the Soo Line depot, Chicago, where they were met by the remainder of the funeral party, and from thence by autos to Calvary cemetery and laid to rest in the family lot. While the casket was being lowered in the grave a number of priests sang the "Benedictus."

Miss Lynch was a woman of noble character and during her stay here had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact and will be sadly missed from her place in the community.

Four Earthquakes in One Morning

Four seismic disturbances occurred in Japan on the morning of November 5. The first shock occurred at 6:58 and lasted for a minute and a half. It was weak. At 11:23 a brief but violent quiver was felt. Five minutes later a strong but horizontal vibration followed. The final shock, at 11:54, was hardly noticeable. Scientists declare the center of disturbance to have been fifty miles from Tokyo.—East and West News.

Old Coffins Now Valuable

Old metal coffins that have not seen the light of day for many years adorn a vacant lot that is used as a junk yard in Grass Valley, Cal. These grow-some specters lying about on the ground have been the cause of a great deal of interest. One of these is a bronze affair that is worth several times as much for junk now as it cost when now 30 years ago.

Hearty Response Is Made to Call of Red Cross

The officers and workers of the Red Cross desire to extend hearty thanks to the friends who responded so gallantly to the S. O. S. call sent out two weeks ago.

Memberships have been taken, pledges given and donations made, thereby insuring the steady prosecution of the "spring drive" of relief work. A plan is now under way which if successful will go far toward financing the work for the summer.

The Civilian Relief branch of the work have turned into headquarters four hundred and ten finished garments. The greater part of this fine showing was made from old garments, underwear, etc., given by friends and from headquarters in Chicago comes the report, "a fine line of relief work sent."

The primary room turned over to the shipment four rest pillows and one hundred and twenty gun wipes. Hats off to the primary room.

Primary Election

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1918, at the Village hall, in the said Village of Antioch, a primary election will be held for the nomination of candidates for the following officers to-wit:

Three Trustees.
One Village Clerk.
One Village Treasurer.
One Police Magistrate.

The political party entitled to participate in said primary election is as follows:

The Peoples Party.

The polls of said election will be open from 5 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at the Village of Antioch, Lake county, Ill., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1918.

Harry A. Isaacs,
Village Clerk.

POPULARITY OF BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Soldiers, on Return March From Battle of Tippecanoe, Gathered Seed in Indiana.

The tradition that the Kentucky soldiers who fought at Tippecanoe took back with them the seed that has made blue grass famous in central Kentucky, has never been questioned or seemed to require authentic proof, declares a writer. Mrs. Levering says, in her "Authentic Indian."

"It was on the return march from the battle of Tippecanoe that the soldiers from Kentucky gathered the seed of the blue grass which they found growing in Indiana, and carried it home with them; thinking it was a superior variety because it satisfied the hunger of their horses so well that they would not eat corn. It flourished so well on the limestone soil of central Kentucky that it made that state famous." This statement was based on information obtained from early settlers of Indiana. Kentucky was not known as the blue grass state until many years after the battle of Tippecanoe.

As long as slavery existed, Kentucky, lying south of the Ohio river, was classed as a Southern state. It never was classed as a central Western or middle Western state along with Ohio and Indiana. In the census report of 1910, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were classed as "East North Central states" and Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi as "East South Central states."

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, it consisted of 13 counties, viz.: Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Washington, Harrison, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick and Perry. In the subsequent creation of 79 counties out of these, making 92, the boundaries of the original 13 counties underwent material changes.

Cock and Bull Story

Cock fighting is still the national sport of the Dominicans, although it is declining in popularity. Under the national gambling laws cock fighting may be prohibited. It may, however, be licensed by the various municipalities, and it usually is, as it yields them a good revenue. While bull fighting is permitted in the Dominican republic, it has never been popular in this island. At long intervals a torero comes here en route from Spain to Peru or Mexico, and a few bull fights are held in the various towns, but they do not attract a large attendance. There are no professional bull fighters among the Dominicans.—Commercial Reports.

Poor Financier

He—Well have to give up our intended summer trip. My account at the bank is already overdrawn.

She—Oh, John, you are such a wretched financier. Why don't you keep your account in a bank that has plenty of money?—Boston Transcript

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The Union Grove fire department cleared \$65 at their recent dance. Of this they spent \$35 to purchase smilge books for Union Grove boys in the service.

A woman's training camp will be held at Weukesh, March 5 to 8. Women will be taught to make themselves more efficient in their homes during war times.

The Antioch Commercial association has already taken steps to advertise the town as a summer resort. That's the stuff, Antioch, keep right at it.—McHenry Plaindealer.

According to a report by Prof. Frost of the Yerkes observatory, there was 17 zero days in January. The total snowfall as nearly as it could be estimated was 34 inches.

In the Mukwonago cow teating as association 83 cows produced 40 pounds or over of butter fat during December. The best record was made by a grade Holstein owned by E. S. Barnell who produced 67.5 pounds.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of material; the American ship supply is only beginning.

In the product of the Bradley Knitting Co. at Delavan there are listed over four hundred items. There is an average of four sizes to each item and an average of four colors, approximately, which makes a total of 8,000 separate units manufactured and handled.

Lake Geneva will profit to a large extent by the preference of Mrs. J. H. Moore for the place, she having declared her residence there instead of New York or California, thereby giving the income tax to the city, county and state. The whole amount from the estate is \$27,329.39, of which the city gets \$19,130.67.

Edson T. Haddon, a farmer near Barrington, won Mrs. Rose B. Haddon through an advertisement in the "Love Agency" publication, devoted to mating the lonesome. "She told me she knew all about farming and liked it," Haddon told Judge Brothers, but two weeks after marriage she said the work was too heavy for her and she was "thru." She left and never came back.—Divorce.

"I'd Say So."

Why didn't you wait to be drafted? The answer is simple enough.

You don't need a brass band to lead you. You're made of the right kind of stuff. You're banquet will come when its over. That's when you will want to be cheered.

And then you will know you deserve it. Because you volunteered.

Don't get discouraged so quickly. You're on the right track I've a hunch. That out of the millions of soldiers, Uncle Sam likes you the best of the bunch.

You don't complain of the duties. Of hardships you have no fear. You lick up the meals with a relish. Because you are a volunteer.

You weren't drawn in by a number. As though you were nothing at all. You didn't go round with a town on. A afraid that your country would call. You didn't buy every paper. And scan the draft column with fear. You marched right along with your head up. 'Cause you were a volunteer.

What if the little draft Willies Do get a little more praise. Praise won't get the old Kaiser. It's real men we need these days. Just keep an eye on Berlin, boys. Never mind about the brass bands and cheers. The glory will go to the heroes. And they'll be the volunteers.

Miss Katherine Foltz Becomes Bride of Dr. Ralph Willy

A wedding of considerable interest to Burlington people was solemnized at noon on Friday in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian church, Chicago, when Miss Katherine Carol Foltz became the bride of Dr. Ralph Willy, Rev. Francis James Martin officiating.

The groom, who has been on the staff of the Cook county hospital, has received a lieutenant's commission and after a short wedding trip to the home of his parents in South Dakota the young couple will be at home in Washington, D. C., where the groom enters training as an army surgeon.

The bride of the happy event is a daughter of Oliver Foltz and for a number of years made her home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Foltz. Her genial disposition made loving friends of all who knew her. Two years ago she decided to take up a course to fit herself as a trained nurse and it was while in training that the romance that terminated in her marriage was started.

The bride is well remembered by many of the Antioch people, the Foltz family having at one time resided here and conducted a large mercantile business at this place.

McGreal Baby is Found Dead in Its Bed

Mr. and Mrs. Tom McGreal of Waukegan are mourning the death of their little eighteen months old son.

Having decided to spend Sunday with relatives here they called upon a sister to stay with the children during their absence Saturday evening the two children were put to bed at the usual time and apparently were as well and happy as usual. The elder members of the family remained up until about eleven o'clock and just before retiring they decided to take a peep at the sleeping children. Imagine their surprise and horror when in moving the little one they found him to be lifeless.

The conclusion is that the baby had a convulsion, although it had seemed perfectly well when put to bed.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon.

The many Antioch friends of Mr. and Mrs. McGreal extend to them most sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

Official List of Transfers

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstract of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS

Alice M Runyard and hus to John Bay lot 6 Garwoods Lake Marie sub wd 600 00

W B Walrath and wf to Pats Debsere and wf lots 348 and 349 Shaw's 2nd sub Fox Lake wd 400 00

Master in Chancery to Harry Crawford 20 ac in nw 1/4 sec 16 Newport twp deed 1400 75

Master in Chancery to J A Reeves 120 ac in nw 1/4 sec 6 Grant twp deed 13,300 00

J A Reeves to J H Kelly 120 ac in nw 1/4 sec 5 Grant twp deed 1 00

Geo Klimt and wf to WE Cooper and wf Channel Lake ch lot on Channel Lake wd 2 00

Henry Heelcke and wf to Jacob Hay and Geo Wagner lot 27 County Clerks sub Antioch deed 20 00

H A Meyer and wf to Dean Luckey lot at Fox Lake ge 500 00

For Beating Rugs

If you have a carpet or rug to beat, don't hang it up double on the clothes line where the dust from one side is just pounded into the other side. There is a much easier and quicker method. If you have an old bed spring, still on its frame, lay the carpet on it, single thickness. You will find that the dust doesn't fly so much, and you can get the dust out much quicker and easier than when it is beaten on the clothes line.

Habsburg or Hapsburg?

Habsburg, as it is spelled in the original German, the name being derived from the castle of Habsburg, or Habsentburg (Hawk's Castle), on the bank of the Aar, in the Swiss Canton of Aargau. In this way it is also spelled in the Encyclopedia Britannica, but in this country it is generally spelled with a "p."

The Way of Investigations

Very few investigations hold up in a way that makes them as interesting at the finish as they were at the start.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Alien Enemies Must Avoid the District of Columbia

WASHINGTON.—Alien enemies, beware. Keep out of the District of Columbia. Don't even come near the District line. If you do you will be locked up instantly. Such is the warning of the United States attorney's office issued after investigating the cases of two aliens who deliberately violated the law.

Assistant United States Attorney Arth said, in talking to Frederick Kander, an alien who left the city December 15 only to come back again, that his office has got tired of warning aliens that the exclusion must be obeyed to the letter and that no excuses will be taken any more.

Kander's act was a deliberate violation, the authorities say, and he was sent to the District jail. The man, who formerly lived at 3721 Conduit road, pleaded homesickness for his wife and babies. He had enched his family as to what to do in case he was apprehended and they assisted him to hide.

This is his second trip to Washington. He stayed in Baltimore for a while and, according to his story, he failed to secure work and took a chance and came back to Washington.

Another alien, Joseph Obrecht, said to be an Alsatian, was informed by Marshal Splain that his joining an Alsatian society, of which the French ambassador is president, did not make him a Frenchman, and he must go out with the rest of the German subjects.

Obrecht came back to Washington after a visit to New York city and again took up the occupation of a chef. He was placed on the train for Baltimore.

Bootlegger Sadie Picked Wrong Man for a Customer

DETECTIVE HARRY EVANS ran into a walking "bootlegger" one morning while on his way to police headquarters. He was about to board a car near his home when he saw Sadie Patterson, colored, juggling a heavy suitcase. Sadie gave him a smile and the detective's inquisitive nature was aroused.

"What have you in the suitcase?" he asked.

"Whisky," she answered.

"What are you going to do with it?" queried Evans.

"Sell it; I've got eight quarts—you want to buy one?"

"Sure; how much a quart?" asked Evans.

She told him \$1, and the detective handed her the money and she produced the whisky.

Washington has become literally as dry as a bone. It has been that way since last autumn, and that is one of the most striking phases of the wartime changes a stranger notes here. Men who formerly poured libations to the gods John Barleycorn pledge one another in elder, ginger ale or grape juice with a pinch of lemon. And yet it is only a few years since William Jennings Bryan and his grape juice proclivities were the prime joke of the Washington journalists.

To be sure, prohibition does not completely prohibit in the District of Columbia any more than it has done elsewhere. One reads in the local papers almost daily of the arrest of some enterprising "bootlegger," who has smuggled in from Baltimore, which is the nearest oasis of large proportions, a consignment of strong waters.

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TO SPEED NEW FLEET

Call Is Issued for 250,000 Volunteers to Aid in Work.

Reserve Organization of American Mechanics Is Formed to Complete Great Shipbuilding Program Planned to Win the War.

All states have been requested to contribute their quota of volunteer shipyard workers to speed America's new merchant fleet to rapid completion. The United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve has been formed, embracing skilled workers in many trades. Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen will be enrolled, all of whom will stand ready to respond when they are called to go to shipyards for service.

An appeal for volunteers has been made by the department of labor, the council of national defense, the shipping board, the 20,000 four-minute men, governors of the various states, organized labor and business men. The aim is to fill all the present and future needs of the government's shipyards.

Pay of volunteers will be in accordance with the prevailing wage in the shipyards at the time they are called. Construction of houses for the workers is being pushed with energy, and the necessary homes will be ready when the men are called.

Preliminaries Are Arranged.

All preliminary work, such as the building of shipyards and shipways, construction of housing facilities, preparation and transportation of material, and the training of workmen, is being rushed to completion. Thus the organization of the shipyard volunteers is being hastened with energy and enthusiasm.

Volunteers are requested to go to the nearest enrollment agent of the public service reserve or state council of defense and sign up. Should there be no enrolling agent in the vicinity, they are asked to write to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, Washington.

Cards are issued to all applicants, bearing statements of the purpose of the shipyard volunteers, classifying them according to trades and asking signers to respond when called. Buttons will be given to volunteers bearing the inscription, "U. S. Shipyard Volunteers." In addition, the worker will receive a certificate signed by Chairman Hurley, which reads:

"This is to certify (name of volunteer) of (city, state), has enrolled in the United States Shipyard Volunteers of Public Service Reserve to aid the nation in its imperative needs for merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace and maintain our forces at the front."

Shipyards to Win or Lose. "The world war will be won or lost in the American shipyards. Every rivet driven is a blow at the Kaiser. Every ship turned out brings America nearer to victory."

"Those who give their strength and influence to the speedy construction of ships render service that is patriotic and highly essential to the successful termination of the war."

Quota of Each State. Each state has been assigned a quota, based upon the population and industries. The quota is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maine.....2,572 | New Jersey.....11,841 |
| New Hampshire.....7,223 | Pennsylvania.....22,771 |
| Vermont.....1,390 | Ohio.....19,592 |
| Massachusetts.....14,321 | Indiana.....20,847 |
| Rhode Island.....2,355 | Illinois.....23,629 |
| Connecticut.....4,788 | Michigan.....11,791 |
| New York.....49,628 | Wisconsin.....9,611 |
| Minnesota.....8,762 | Alabama.....8,594 |
| Iowa.....8,531 | Mississippi.....7,453 |
| Nebraska.....4,400 | Arkansas.....6,022 |
| Kansas.....6,330 | Louisiana.....7,081 |
| Delaware.....811 | Oklahoma.....8,491 |
| Maryland.....6,259 | Texas.....17,022 |
| Dist. of Col.....1,390 | Montana.....1,893 |
| Nebraska.....4,400 | Idaho.....1,823 |
| Kansas.....6,330 | Wyoming.....618 |
| Delaware.....811 | Colorado.....8,324 |
| Maryland.....6,259 | New Mexico.....1,428 |
| Dist. of Col.....1,390 | Arizona.....1,384 |
| Nebraska.....4,400 | Utah.....1,662 |
| Kansas.....6,330 | Nevada.....884 |
| Delaware.....811 | Washington.....5,608 |
| Maryland.....6,259 | Oregon.....3,204 |
| Dist. of Col.....1,390 | California.....11,814 |
| Nebraska.....4,400 | Tennessee.....7,552 |

Trades Needed in Shipbuilding. The department of labor has provided the following list showing the kind of trades most needed in shipbuilding, and a special appeal is addressed to men in those occupations to enroll in the United States Shipyard volunteers:

Acetylene and electrical welders, asbestos workers, blacksmiths, angle-smiths, drop-forge men, flange turners, furnace men, boiler-makers, riveters, removers, carpenters, ship carpenters, dock builders, chippers and chinkers, electrical workers, electricians, wiremen, crane operators, foundry workers, laborers (all kinds), loftsmen, template makers, machinists and machine hands (all sorts), helpers, painters, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, cooper-smiths, shipfitters, structural iron workers, erectors, bolters, up, cementers and crane men.

Everybody Does It. One form which our national lying not infrequently takes is to say, when a prominent friend finally does come around and pay back what he owes you, or part of it: "Why, I'd forgotten all about it."—Ohio State Journal.

Worth While Quotation. "Some people seem to take up all the sorrows of the past; to them they add the burdens of the present; then they look ahead and anticipate a great many more trials than they will ever experience in the future."

ECZEMA CAUSED YEARS OF INTENSE AGONY

"I have suffered intense agony from eczema on my leg and other parts of my body for years, and received only temporary relief from other preparations. It is only a month since I started to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT, and there is no sign of eczema or itching. You can refer to me."—Geo. C. Talbot, 21 Fenfield St., Duane, N. Y.

"I've got a hundred testimonials, says Peterson, just as sincere and honest as this one. Years ago, when I first started to put out PETERSON'S OINTMENT, I made up my mind to give a big box for a small price, and I'm still doing it, as every druggist in the country knows. I guarantee PETERSON'S OINTMENT because I know that it is a rightly guaranteed for eczema, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Blind, Bleeding and Itching Places, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Chafing, Burns, Scalds and Sunburn, and if not satisfactory any druggist will return your money. 30 cents. Adv.

Conservation. He—Will you meet me this afternoon for a little chat, dear? She—No, Harold; this is one of my meanness days.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches!" GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today ease the backache of tomorrow taken every day and the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from aching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL Since 1893 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The household of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops." As the quantity of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages. Three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Ice Beating. She (painfully modest)—"My ex-tremities are cold." He (soliloquous)—"Pull your hockey cap down over them."—Milstones.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Day Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not make the scalp not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

What It Means. Getting back to the "Simple Life" means giving up the simper-ton life.—Houston Post.

Gerfield Tea, by purifying the blood, eradicates rheumatism, dyspepsia and many chronic ailments. Adv.

Those Paper Napkins.

Mrs. Plathurst—Is your husband pleasant at breakfast? Mrs. Bensonhurst—No; he usually spends a lot of time devouring some paper. "I hope it's not his napkin!"

No Older Than Your Face. Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

His Drawback. "This writer has a great deal of rude strength." "Then how can he succeed in polite literature?"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Adv.

Good nature that can survive an encounter with a grouch is most to be admired.

A matchless story is a novel that ends without a wedding.

This Will Interest Mothers. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children for Freerules, Headaches, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colic in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 11 years. All Druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Risky Variation. "A wise man may change his opinion." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but he takes an awful chance if he changes it more than once or twice during the same campaign."

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

Charity covers a multitude of sins—and so does success.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Cow's Health—First of All

To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "milk makers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.

KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and keeps them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retention of Afterbirth, Scouring, Low Milk and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE, druggists and feed dealers sell it—50c and \$1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

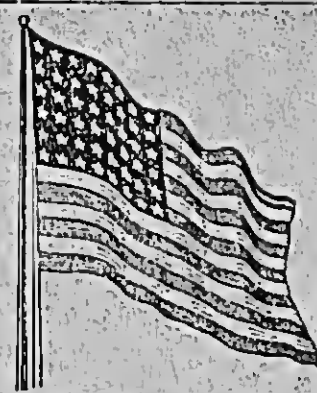
KOW-KURE

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

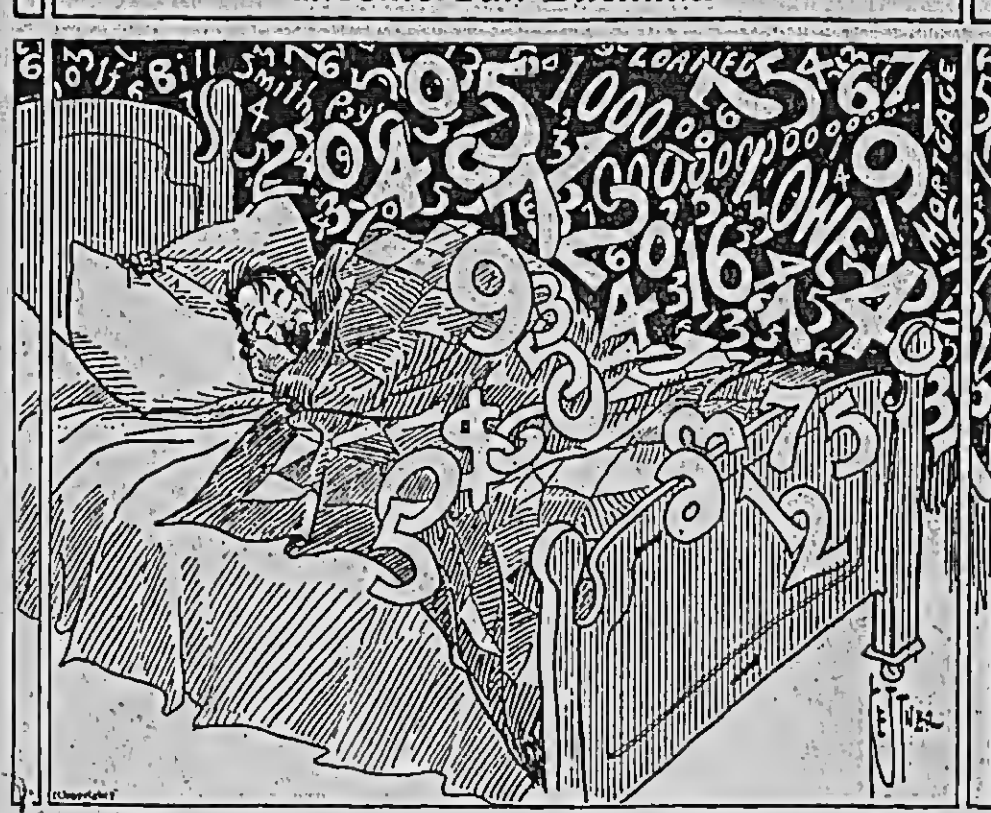
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"OUR FLAG"

Income Tax Dilemma



No Need for Attorneys to Collect Soldiers Insurance

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that neither the soldiers, sailors, nor their dependents or any beneficiaries under the soldier and sailor insurance law need employ attorneys or claim agents to collect the insurance; that the employment of such intermediaries is unnecessary and inadvisable and a needless expense.

The procedure for the presentation and collection of insurance claims is very simple and the proper blanks can be secured from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington. The name of the person in the service who was killed or injured and the relationship which he bore to the person making the claim should be given. If further information or assistance is required by the claimant the Bureau of War Risk Insurance will gladly furnish it.

Circulars have been sent out by claim agents and attorneys offering to assist persons entitled to the benefits of this insurance in collecting their claims. The "pension sharks," who once thrived and fattened under our pension laws, are still a rank memory in this country.

It was hoped that when they were legislated out of existence we would never see their like again. But their successors seem to survive, and the action of Secretary McAdoo in giving prompt warning against these would-be profiteers under the insurance law will be commended by all.

The President to the Farmers

President Wilson in his message to the farmers of the United States, of January 31, voices a strong faith in their loyalty and makes a strong call for their cooperation in winning the war.

It has been the fashion of many writers to compare the production per acre of European farmers with that of American farmers to the detriment of the American. The President, however, makes the assertion that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world, and that while they do not produce more per acre, it is not only not necessary that they should do so, but perhaps it would be bad economy for them to attempt it. The real test is that they do produce by two or three times more per man per unit of labor and capital than the farmers of any European country; they are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world.

The response of the farmers, says Mr. Wilson, to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable and he quotes figures in proof of the assertion. These achievements, he urges, should be repeated and even exceeded.

Illinois Oversees for K. of C. War Work

Le Roy Hackett, state deputy for Illinois for the Knights of Columbus, announces that the recent "drive" of the order for funds for war recreational purposes resulted in subscriptions \$200,000 in excess of the State's \$500,000 quota.

The "All Welcome" fund, originally set at \$1,000,000, later raised to \$3,000,000, has again been raised and now it is fixed at \$7,500,000, to cover recreation work throughout the country and furnish Catholic chaplains both here and "over there."

ONLY SECURITY FOR A WIFE MEANING OF SHIP TONNAGE

Birth of Children Guaranteed Independence to the Woman Under the Code of Hammurabi.

In Babylon, under the code of Hammurabi, 2270 B. C., the birth of children furnished the only financial security for a wife. A man might separate from a wife at will and marry another but if she had borne him children he must "give back to that woman her dowry, the usufruct of the field, garden and property, during the minority of her children and thereafter she was entitled to a share equal to that of a son of all that has been given to her children. She may marry the man of her choice."

Under the primitive laws of the Kingdom of South Africa a similar provision is made, according to a writer. A considerable payment is made by the husband to the male relatives of the woman at the time of marriage. In legal theory this amount is the property of the woman and her children, the relatives receiving it as trustees for her benefit. Here, too, a man may divorce his wife at will and may demand back his dowry if there have been no children born of the marriage, but his claim upon it passes upon the birth of children. Obviously, where the status of the wife is entirely subject to the will of the husband and where the woman has an enforceable claim against this property while it remains in the hands of her relatives, the birth of children furnishes the only assurance of security and independence for the wife.

SOME OF THE INNS OF COURT

Gray's Produced Fewer Great Lawyers but Can Outdo Rivals in Association With Influential Men.

Gray's Inn, where the prime minister and the heads of the air service take a snack together in the evening, comes down to us through the Grays of Winton, whose home or inn it anciently was, from the bishop and canon of St. Paul's cathedral. The inn itself, bearing the family name, formed part of the Hundred of Ossington, and the whole was included in a yet larger barony, states a writer in the London Chronicle. How St. Paul's itself became possessed of the estate is not clear, but it is believed that it was at one time the personal property of one of the canons, who, it was enacted, might give and sell their lands without leave.

Gray's Inn has produced fewer great lawyers than some of the other Inns of court, but it can outdo its rivals in association with men who have vitally influenced the life of the nation—Thomas Cromwell, for instance, who suppressed the monasteries; Lord Burghley, chief counselor of Queen Elizabeth; and George Monck, duke of Albemarle, who practically restored the monarchy. But the Inn's chief glory, of course, is with the Bacons, Nicholas and his far greater son, Francis, whose mark remains till this day on the Inn gardens.

Eucalyptus and Malaria.

"What is the connection between the eucalyptus and the disappearance of the malarial trouble? This has been only very recently explained. There is probably no tree having a greater avidity for water than the eucalyptus. Experiments with seedlings grown in water have shown that a baby blue-gum will take up the liquid at an extremely rapid rate. As the blue-gum grows at a marvelous rate (often as much as ten or twelve feet is added to their height in a single season), the consumption of moisture from the soil goes on at a rapidly increasing rate. Now, it is well-known that the malarial poison is introduced into the blood of man through the agency of a certain variety of mosquito (Anopheles), and the dwelling place of these insects, when in the larval stage, is to be found in pools of water. With the planting of the eucalyptus trees the pools disappear and the marshy land becomes comparatively dry. Thus the breeding places of the mosquitoes are destroyed and the insects are no longer able to carry on their pernicious activities."—S. Leonard Bustin, in St. Nicholas.

Early Use of Metals.

As compared with Mexico, the tools employed by the ancient Easter Islanders, though like in shape, are yet more wonderful when the purpose for which they were used is considered. It is believed that the use of iron was unknown to the more ancient people of the earth; certainly few traces are found. But among the Mexicans there is evidence of red copper having been fashioned into tools; and although that is wonderful enough when the usage is seen to which the comparatively soft metal was put, yet still more marvelous are the tools of volcanic glass which wrought, curved, cut and chiseled the huge images and blocks of stone to be found on Easter Island. Remains of these tools are yet to be found lying about the island quarries.

Weapons of the Peruvians.

The early Peruvians used clubs and war-hatchets in battle; also slings for throwing stones. Skull-fractures must often have resulted. But, apparently they trephined also for brain troubles, and possibly for other diseases, notes a medical authority. The surgeon of ancient Peru held the head of his patient between his knees, and with a sharp flint sawed out the "button of bone" an agonizing process, surely. Sometimes he filled the hole with a "button of silver, or of mollusk-shell," but more often he was content to cover it simply with the flap of scalp.

Several Different Uses of Term, Applied as Occasion Demands, Are Cited by National Authority.

The different uses of tonnage terms when speaking of ships are causes of confusion to the lay mind. Why ships cannot be really compared according to tonnage is explained by Capt. C. A. McAllister, engineer in chief, United States coast guard, in an article in Popular Science Monthly. For example, he states, steamship companies, in order to impress relative safety of their craft, will advertise the sailing of a certain steamer of 20,000 tons, meaning, of course, gross tons. The company's agent, in entering it at the custom house, will take precaution to certify that she is only 7,340 tons, when paying tonnage taxes. He then is referring to her net tonnage, and in fact that standard is used only when paying dues or taxes.

Displacement tonnage is almost exclusively applied to warships, as they do not carry cargoes. Strange to say, the tonnage of a battleship varies almost hourly, as coal or other weighty objects are used or taken on board. The tonnage of warships is, however, fixed; they are referred to in terms of the fixed tonnage.

A statement that a 10,000-ton battleship sank a 10,000-ton merchant ship does not mean that the ships were of equal size. The merchant ship would be much larger, owing to the different meanings of the term "ton," as applied to the two types of vessels. It is absolutely impossible to give rules for the relation of these terms, as the conditions vary too greatly. Generally speaking, the gross tonnage of a ship is from 50 to 100 per cent greater than the net tonnage.

HIS BOSS LAUGHED AT HIM

Novice Draftsman Relates How He Got His First Teehold After His Work Had Been Ridiculed.

I never shall forget the first piece of independent design with which I was entrusted—a railing and gate to divide the private from the public office in some business concern, observes a writer in the Century Magazine. I suppose I worked on it for about two solid days, assisted and encouraged as far as I was capable of receiving assistance by the men at the neighboring tables. When finally the head draftsman came around to look at my effort I was a very proud person, but when, after looking at the drawings for a minute or two, he started to make some criticism and, unable to control himself, began to laugh so hard that everybody else came around to see what he was laughing at, I was about as disappointed as anybody ever was in the world. The head draftsman was not only a great artist, but a big man. He did not take the job away from me, as he should have done; he told me where it was wrong and why it was wrong, apologized for laughing at it, and gave me in these few minutes my first teehold in comprehension of architectural design. It was then that I began to learn.

An Isolated Island.

The last and most isolated of the Polynesians is Easter Island. It lies 2,000 miles westward of the coast of Chile, its nearest neighbor being Pitcairn Island, 1,400 miles further west. It is small, only 45 square miles in area, and volcanic, the surface being formed of lava of comparatively recent eruption. Hence the strange lack of vegetation so curiously at variance with a tropical climate. Grass grows on it, however, and it is for that reason largely given up to the raising of sheep and cattle.

Easter Island was discovered nearly two hundred years ago by the Dutch Admiral Roggeveen, who cast anchor there on an Easter Sunday, whence it derived its name. He found it more largely populated than it is now. But he and his crew must have seen and marveled at its bold rock sculpture, its terraces and walls, its picture writings. Many of these, indeed, rival the world-famous relics of Mexico and Peru, while they are strangely akin to them in conception and design.

When a Child "Falls."

When a child falls in school, must it always be the fault of the child? May it not be the fault of his parents? Or of the school which he attends? Investigations have shown that there is a host of children whose mental sluggishness is due to physical causes. Dr. M. P. E. Grossmann writes in Hyman's Journal. Even conservative estimates place the percentage of children suffering from some physical ailment at 75; this means about 18,000,000 children of school age in this country. Almost all of these ailments are removable, even preventable. They range from decayed and maladjusted teeth with their manifold and effects upon the efficiency and the temper of the growing child to such serious defects as nervous disorders, tuberculosis, blindness, etc.

Large Feet and Bad Cough.

Muggins was the possessor of very large feet and a very bad cough. He entered a boot shop and the young assistant turned the shop upside down to find something to fit his "out size." Muggins had just tried on the fortieth pair when he started coughing. "It's a nasty cough you've got," said the assistant. "Yes," gasped Muggins. "Doctor says I've one foot in the grave now." "I shouldn't worry," said the assistant. "You'll never get the other in; it's too big."

ROAD BUILDING

NATION-WIDE BOOST IS SEEN

All States of Union Have Availed Themselves of Opportunity Offered by Government.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) That the better roads movement is receiving a nation-wide boost is shown by the fact that all the states of the Union have availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the federal aid road act, which appropriated \$75,000,000 for the construction of post roads and \$10,000,000 for forest roads, according to the report of the director of the office of public roads and rural engineering, United States department of agriculture. That the passage of the act has stimulated road building is shown by the fact that in 1910, there were approximately \$11,000,000 of state funds expended for all highway purposes, and it is estimated that in the calendar year 1917, the aggregate expenditures of state funds for this purpose will be at least \$60,000,000. A number of the states have made specific appropriations to meet federal aid dollar for dollar. Among these are New York, Illinois, Michigan, Rhode Island, Nevada, Iowa, Florida and Vermont.

BUILD ROAD CULVERTS RIGHT

Waste of Time and Money Unless Work Is Done on Approved Plan Under Competent Direction.

No culvert that is improperly built is safe or economical. On the contrary, it is a waste of money to spend it on such work unless the work is well done on an approved plan under competent direction. There must be



Low Water Concrete Bridge.

calculation as to the volume of water the culverts are to carry off in rainy season and flood time, not in dry weather, and as to the durability of the material used in their construction. There can be no skimping on culverts or bridges or drainage without waste. It is better to have these things permanent and adequate than to have an expensive form of road surfacing if a choice must be made. The man who built his house on shifting sand instead of solid rock has been regarded for centuries as the prince of fools.

AUTOMOBILE IS BIG FACTOR

Present War Has Found in Roads and Motor Cars Means of Moving Great Numbers of Men.

Two conditions of civic life emphasize the necessity for good roads. One is war. The Roman roads were built because Rome had vast armies to move. The present European war has kept thousands upon thousands of men busy in eastern Prussia and western Poland building roads in territories where before there were only swampy trails. Many of the roads in Belgium and northern France were built during previous wars, when vast armies must be moved quickly, so that the present war has found in roads and motorcars the means of moving great armies as never before. Good highways have made possible a rapid transportation of troops which is astonishing the entire world.

IMPORTANCE OF ROAD DRAGS

More to the Work Than Standing on Implement Holding Reins Over Team of Horses.

Perhaps the ease of dragging the road and the simplicity of the King road drag has been overemphasized. At any rate, there is more to road dragging than standing on a drag and holding the reins over a team of horses. And there is more to drag building than merely plowing together of the two slabs of a split log. On the other hand, almost any sort of dragging along the road with the roughest possible pair of slabs, slapped together in any old way, will change the ordinary road for the better.

Concrete Culverts Best.

Concrete culverts are, without doubt, the best to use in point of durability and cost of maintenance. There are several reinforced and plain concrete pipes manufactured in most states which make very satisfactory culverts.

Don't Disturb Sow.

After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed, and if she lies quietly for 10 or 12 hours, so much the better. When she wants anything she will go to the trough for it.

SET AN EXAMPLE OF HONESTY

Street Car Passenger Left Fare With Woman Who Took Advantage of Opportunity to Be Dishonest.

The man in the corner seat looked worried. At last he spoke. "Madam," he said, "will you kindly take this nickel and give it to the conductor when he comes around? I have been trying to catch his eye, but he apparently does not see me. Will you see that he gets it?"

The woman sat bewildered in the presence of such extraordinary honesty, but she good-naturedly accepted the trust. After the man left the car, she, too, attempted to establish a line of communication with the conductor, but failed. She was nearing her own destination, but conscience forbade her leaving the car until her neighbor's fare had been paid. Before that feat was accomplished she had been carried four blocks past her street. When she finally got home her temper was slightly damaged.

"But you shouldn't have been so accommodating," said her husband. "You should have got off at your corner."

"But how could I?" the woman argued. "With that man's honesty before me as an example of right living I simply had to turn his nickel over to the conductor."

"Maybe you are right," said the man admiringly. "Women certainly do have fine notions about these things. But it is too bad. You had to walk back."

"Oh, no, I didn't walk," she said. "I rode."

"And that cost you another nickel."

"No, it didn't," she said. "The conductor never even looked my way when he came through, and I got off without having to pay."

HALF-WAY WORK DEGRADING

Should Confess Our Poverty or Parity, But Not Belle Our Human Intellect, Says Writer.

We are, none of us, wrote Ruskin, so good architects as to be able to work habitually beneath our strength; and yet there is not a building that I know of, lately raised, wherein it is not sufficiently evident that neither architect nor builder has done his best. It is the especial characteristic of modern work. All old work nearly has been hard work. It may be the hard work of children, of barbarians, of rustics; but it is always their utmost. Let us have done with this kind of work at once; cast off every temptation to it; do not let us degrade ourselves voluntarily, and then mutter and moan over our shortcomings; let us confess our poverty or our parity, but not belle our human intellect. It is not a question of doing more, but of doing better. Do not let us boss our roofs with wretched, half-worked, blunt-edged rosettes; do not let us flank our gates with rigid limitations of medieval statuary. Such things are mere insults to common sense, and only unfit us for feeling the nobility of their prototypes.

Sunlight Distressing.

In addition to the wind there is another peculiarity of the inland ice which adds to the difficulties to be encountered in the Arctic. That is the extreme intensity of the sunlight, which can be realized only by those who have experienced it. During the summer months the sun shines as brightly there in clear weather as anywhere further south, and this continuous brilliancy is intensified a hundredfold by the reflection from endless fields of glistening, sparkling snow, unrelieved by a single object. The strongest eyes can stand such a blinding glare only a few hours without protection. We always wore heavy smoked glasses, and when in camp found it impossible to sleep without still further protecting the eyes by tying a narrow band of fur about them to exclude the light. Only when a storm is brewing does this intense light become subdued. At such times, however, the sky and snow take on a peculiar gray, opaque light, which is even more trying than the sunlight.—Evening Magazine.

Ever See a Lingonek?

The lingonek is a huge, unclassified aquatic monster, as the Wide World Magazine. It resides in many of its characteristics the giant dinosaur, a huge reptile of the Mesozoic period, fossils of which have been discovered by paleontologists in the strata both of the Atlantic American continents. It lives in the Victoria Nyanza and its numerous tributaries and there is no record of monster having been seen in any other part of the world. Whether it is a descendant of one of the huge prehistoric saurians that has by a process of adaptation—living as it does in favorable regions far away from the encroachments of civilized man—evolved with slight modifications to the present day, it is an unclassified reptile amphibian, it is equally impossible to say, as no specimen exists either as a bone or of its skin. That this is a bone or, at least, however, there can be no doubt, as the testimonial authoritative eyewitnesses can reasonably be credited.

Useless.

Mrs. Crowsley was on a shopping tour and was critically examining various articles on the shelves of the dry goods emporium. "What is this thing?" she finally asked. "I really don't know," replied the clerk. "I think it is for a Christmas gift."—Harvard Magazine.

Local and Personal Happenings

Try my 18 cent coffee Chas Webb.

A. H. Hildebrand was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Leonard Case of Chicago called on friends here this week.

Hessell Faber called on friends here Friday and Saturday.

Full line of Hesses guaranteed stock and chicken food at Webb's.

Lyle Stickle is spending a few days with his brother Ben at Ingleside.

Dorothy Banks spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Chicago.

The Waukegan rug man will call to collect carpets in Antioch on Tuesday, March 5.

W. A. Story and family moved into the Felter flat the fore part of the week.

J. N. Pacini spent the fore part of the week in Chicago and Highland Park.

T. A. Somerville is entertaining his uncle, Mr. Thomas Kennedy of Duluth, Minn.

Dr. Johnson formerly of this place but now of Chicago was an Antioch caller Saturday.

Frank Chion is able to be about the streets once more, but is still obliged to use crutches.

Daniel Buckley of Reddick, Ill., is spending a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. Ellen Banks.

No excuse for doll tools after this week. Come to Williams Bros. and get them sharpened.

Farmers who need repairs for their farm machinery, should place their order at once with C. F. Richards.

Mrs. Elmer Brook accompanied her friend, Miss Agnes Wright, of Elkhart, Ind., as far as Chicago, Saturday.

Ben Burke left on Friday morning of last week for Philadelphia where he is employed in the ship building yards.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Guild will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Kelly Tuesday afternoon, March 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Palmer and Mrs. Ed Polka and son of Oak Park spent over Sunday with relatives and friends here.

Miss Leona Tiffany of Chetek, Wis., who is attending the Gregg school in Chicago, spent over Sunday with Miss Shirley Olcott.

Misses Aneta Hucker, Viola Kuhn, Marie Johannett, Esther and Arnold Buschman, spent over Sunday with their parents here.

T. A. Somerville on Tuesday morning was called to Chatham, Ontario, Canada, on account of the death of his brother-in-law, Geo. E. Young.

Word has been received from Dick Brogan of Superior, Wis., that he has been accepted for army service, and will leave March 4, for training at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

Archie Manfetherp, Harry Cushing, John Miller and George Garland were called to Waukegan for examination Tuesday. All were accepted but are not subject to call before the first of May.

The John White family who reside east of town stand at the head of the class in patriotism. Of the eight children two of the sons are now in the service, and the remaining six children and the father and mother are all enrolled in the membership of the Red Cross.

The High School Basketball team left this morning (Thursday) for Elgin, where they will compete in the State High School basketball tournament. Their first game will be played at 8 o'clock tonight with Batavia, which is considered one of the strongest teams in the tournament.

Ca of Thanks

I want to thank the many friends and neighbors for all they have done for me during the sickness and death of my husband also the singers for their beautiful songs and Rev. Pollock for his comforting words. Mrs. Mary Guthrie.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for the kind assistance rendered during the illness and death of our husband and father, also those that contributed flowers.

Mrs. J. B. Story, W. A. Story and family.

Tax Notice

I want Chas Webb's store on Wednesday and Saturdays to receive your orders which are now due. W. T. Taylor.

Ever Notice?

Is that makes the world go the days you quarrel with each other everything comes to a Louisville Courier-Journal.

Plenty of \$3.25 work shoes at Webb's.

Mrs. A. E. Case called on friends here Saturday.

Miss Addie Schaffer is busy getting ready for her spring opening.

Mrs. James Wilton spent the fore part of this week in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Harden visited with relatives at Grayslake Friday last.

Walter King visited with relatives here, while on a furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhnert entertained the "600" club Tuesday evening.

William King of West Allis spent the latter part of the week with his mother here.

Charles Alvers is visiting relatives in New York, he expects to be gone about two weeks.

Miss Clara Taylor of Waukegan spent the latter part of last week with her parents here.

Miss Mary Pollock of Chicago spent over Sunday with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Pollock.

Don't fail to see the farm grinder. We are having a special sale on this week. Williams Bros.

Claude Brogan has purchased the Ira Soule house on Lake street and will take possession about April 1st.

Earl Sommerville spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kelly of Chicago spent from Thursday until Sunday night with the former's parents here.

Vincent Dobre of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station visited at the home of his parents here over Sunday.

Saturday is the last day at the Luther Grind demonstration at Williams Bros. If you have an axe to grind bring it in.

Wm. Kaulman was the victim of a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening, the occasion being his birthday anniversary.

John Fish who moves from the J. R. Cribb farm near Lake Villa takes possession of the Jos. Turner farm the first of March.

Mrs. Claude Brogan leaves Friday for Walworth, Wis., where she will spend a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Felter.

Luther Grind demonstration new going on at Williams Bros. Bring in your dull tools and see how easy it is to sharpen them.

The card party and dance given by the U. S. Boys Relief in the Woodman hall Monday evening netted the promoters in the neighborhood of \$30.

Fuel Administrator Garfield advises all householders to buy their normal supply of coal for next winter in the regular way as soon as the coal is available.

B. Feltham is this week loading his household furniture into a car preparatory to its shipment to Walworth, Wis., where he has purchased a farm and where he and his family will make their future home.

Judging from appearances one is led to believe that spring is really here. The huge snowbanks are almost a thing of the past, the autos are once more flitting about, and more than that, it is reported that numerous flocks of geese have been seen flying in a northerly direction.

Bagel Bagel Bagel

Don't miss the opportunity of securing a bag. The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will have a sale of bags of all kinds and sizes on Wednesday afternoon, March 6, at 3 o'clock and the regular supper will be served from 5 to 7.

Don't Seem Right, Some Way.

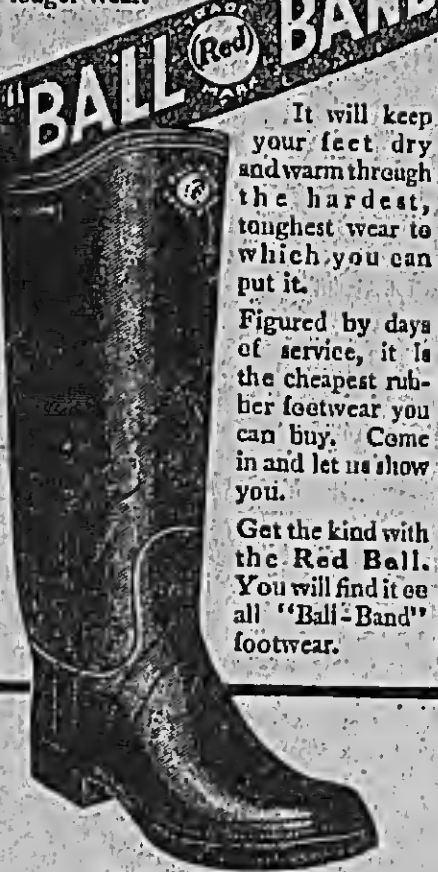
"This law is a queer business." "How so?" "They swear a man to tell the truth." "What then?" "And every time he shows signs of doing it, some lawyer objects."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cow Elephant Tusks Best.

The tusks of the cow elephant have been found best adapted to the making of billiard balls. The task of the female is not so curved as that of the male, and the fine nerve passage is not so clearly seen.

Buy rubber footwear here—save money

We sell "Ball-Band" footwear, the kind marked by the Red Ball, because it gives more comfort and longer wear.



For Sale by CHASE WEBB

WANTED SUMMER COTTAGE

Wanted Summer Cottage on Lake Marie or bluff Lake for the summer season. State location, number of rooms, furnishings, kind of water and light. Give general description and price. Wanted by responsible family. Address

FRED H. SALSMAN, 318 So. Hamlin Ave., CHICAGO

Battles That Won Kingdoms.

In the early days of the empires of Rome and Greece and Persia the winning of a decisive battle usually meant the establishment of a new king and sometimes a new country. For when Octavius defeated the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium a B. C. he at once established himself as emperor, with all the power in his own hands. Later, at Philippi, he won a decisive battle against Brutus and Cassius and tightened his hold upon the empire.

Rebuccallos.

In 1843 a band of Welsh rioters made war upon the toll-gates along the highways of a large district. The captain of the rioters and his guard disguised themselves in female attire, and they were called Rebuccallos. This name arose from a gross perversion of a text of Scripture: "And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those who hate them."—Genesis 24:60.

Definition of a Gentleman.

A man that is clean inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing, and can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and lets other people have theirs.—Exchange.

Depends on the Company.

As to whether one should walk alone, or in company, authorities differ. For instance, Robert Louis Stevenson said that the only way to enjoy a walk is to take it alone. On the other hand, Mark Twain declared that the chief enjoyment of a walk lies, not in the walk itself, but in the talking that accompanies it.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR" CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker Phone Canal 4478 OFFICE: 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Assessor

I take this opportunity to inform my many friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of the town of Antioch at the coming town meeting.

Walter T. Taylor.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of assessor of the town of Antioch at the coming town primaries.

Cas. VanPatten

For Highway Commissioner

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority at the coming town caucus.

Wm. Gray.

I wish to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 16, 1918, and ask your support.

Barney Trieger.

I will be a candidate, at the coming Town meeting, for the office of Highway Commissioner and would ask my friends for their support, and assuring them, that if nominated, I will try to serve every locality to the best of my ability.

Mike M. Burke.

This is to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town primaries and would solicit your support. As I have had many years experience in road building I feel that I am capable of filling this position to the satisfaction of the public.

Wm. Hancock.

Owing to my experience in road building as Commissioner of Highways, I wish to announce to my friends that I will be a candidate at the coming town primaries for the office of Highway Commissioner, and would ask my friends for their support.

Frank Donn.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Highway Commissioner of the town of Antioch, and if elected will devote all of my time to the roads.

Harry B. Smith.

I hereby announce to my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town meeting.

Ned Bates.

For Town Clerk

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Town Clerk of the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority of the legal voters.

C. F. Richards.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Town Clerk at the coming town primaries and would ask the support of my friends.

W. A. Story.

For Highway Commissioner

I take this means of informing my friends, that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Lake Villa, and would appreciate their support.

Dan Sheehan.

I wish to inform my friends that I am a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner of the town of Lake Villa, and would appreciate your support.

George McCredie.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—A quantity of timothy hay in stack. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Timothy hay in barn, or will trade for corn or barley. Walter Selter.

FOR SALE—Wood by the cord or in stove lengths. Inquire at Cedar Crest farm. Phone 110 m. Lake Villa. 26w2

FOR SALE—A boulevard cutter in good condition, cheap. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Twelve hundred bushels of seed oats, 16 tons of mixed hay in stack, 100 shocks of corn fodder, one bronze Tom turkey. Inquire of F. G. Edwards, phone 170 m. 26w2

FOR SALE—Good house and two lots 66x198 each, hot water plant, electric lights, good well and cistern and good drainage. Located in the Village of Antioch. For further particulars see Mr. and Mrs. Jacob King. 38tf

FOR SALE—A quantity of each of the following seed grains: beardless spring wheat, Swedish Select oats, Early White Kherson oats, also Early Acme potatoes. Samples may be seen at this office. All received formaline treatment last year. Wm. Griffin, Salem, Wis. Bristol phone.

ANIMALS ARE GOOD SWIMMERS

Polar Bear, Who Passes His Time in Icy Waters, Is Regarded Best, Though Not Swiftest.

Nearly all animals are better swimmers than man and take to the water naturally. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus are wonderful swimmers and divers, while the Indian elephant crosses great rivers with heavy loads. London Tit-Bits states.

The elk and the reindeer are first-class swimmers. The elk keeps his head above water and crosses directly from bank to bank to avoid turning. The reindeer, on the other hand, turns as often as he likes, keeping his head only a little above the surface. But of all swimmers of all climes the best, though not the swiftest, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water swimming and diving. His swimming power is nothing short of miraculous. If it be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold and that cold is normally prohibitive to good swimming. There are bears that can swim from twenty-five to thirty miles without great effort.

One of the swiftest swimming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on one occasion, having at hand a squirrel born in captivity, which had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim and took it with him in a rowboat to the center of the lake. The squirrel turned toward the bank, head and paws above the water, back and tail underneath it, and began to swim so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty that the man recovered it when it reached the shallow water near the land.

PRACTICAL USE OF POETRY

Without Verse People Would Go About Isolated From Each Other by Chaos of Misunderstanding.

If poetry could be in an instant swept not merely out of print, but out of language and tradition, there would be babel indeed. We should go about isolated each one from each by a chaos of misunderstanding, with no more communication than we could improvise out of intellectual terms. We could suggest nothing, connote nothing, say nothing but what we could define. The practical reality of that loss one may measure by our proverbial ignorance of certain customs and oriental races whose poetry is alien to our own. Nor is that all; for poetry is not alone our common repository of past experience, but in a degree far greater than we realize our source of present action. There is no need more than to remind any observer of human nature that mankind acts rather upon passion than upon conviction. Brutus demonstrated his point in prose; it was a poetic appeal that made the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. We define and determine and decide, and still do nothing; but when we begin to feel, something is done.

Evolution of the Lamp.

Dr. Walter Clark of Philadelphia has recently made some interesting investigations to find out how the old-time lighting conditions in his city compare with those at today, says the Popular Science Monthly. He has discovered that until as late as 1885, only flickering sperm oil and candles were in use. Not until the following decade did the "highly improved" kerosene lamp appear. Gas did not come out until the period between 1865 and 1875. And then only the wealthy could use it. It sold at \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet. The efficient Welshbach mantle came out ten years later, revolutionizing artificial illumination. The present era began in 1896, when gas and electricity came into general use—gas selling at \$1 per thousand cubic feet and electricity at 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Since that time the gas mantle and the electric filament have seen vast improvements, so that today the average family is obtaining about eighteen times as much light as the people of half a century ago.

Temperament of Camels.

Bearing an innate grudge against all restraint and all who restrain him, the camel will use the great strength of his long legs to kick his keepers or the dogs which guard him in the waste places, but in the presence of enemies, among wolves or other beasts of prey, he is a coward, forgets the very use of his legs and proves his erratic temper by screaming and spitting in terror. No camel wants to be loved, and no one familiar with camels ever entertains the least affection for them. They make savages of whatever people breeds them. The man who owns and uses camels cannot live in a city, he cannot travel the highways through cultivated country, he cannot have a permanent abiding place. He is doomed to live in deserts and arid grasslands, to follow the paths that are lined with evergreen thorns, tamarisks and bitter weeds, to drink the saline water that his evil tempered beasts prefer, and to avoid the haunts of men and horses as the horseman circles the deserts, says Rodney Gilbert in Asia.

A Scapegoat.

"In some respects I find it an advantage to have a stupid servant in the house," remarked Mr. Dubwaite. "Why do you say that?" "Mrs. Dubwaite is kept in such a state of mind by the blunders of the servant she forgets to call attention with her usual frequency to my own shortcomings."

HIS MANHOOD

By OLIVE GROVES.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure, Newhall & Syndicate.)

She stood at the street crossing and waved to the motorman to stop. Then she boarded the car.

It was a crisp morning, and the sun was just peeping over the horizon like a ball of burnished steel. The street car was already packed, and the motorman was standing with his hand on the crank to let the vehicle go.

"I have picked her up at all hours of the night," he remarked to a passenger beside him on the platform. He was Paul Lacroix, the motorman, young, handsome.

The electric car was on a trip toward the business center of a large city, and was uncomfortably filled, as usual at that hour, with stenographers, clerks and a few miscellaneous passengers.

Going down an avenue that paralleled the street upon which the car was running was another young man, handsome and self-opinionated. He was a camouflaged employee, for he spent certain hours in the office of his father, who was a rich business man. He had been looking "over the top" and facing "high balls" the night before, and being late to work, was riding his little submarine—in common parlance called an automobile—to reach his office on time.

On went the electric car, held in leash by the motorman, who remembered the presence of his lovely passenger. There was no more room for passengers and none disembarked, so the car moved on without further interruption.

The manipulator of the "mundane submarine" turned on more "juice" and speeded up to make up for the time he had wasted the night before. His mind was partially upon the high balls that had sparked in the electric lights, and his nerves were somewhat unsteady.

The street down which the car hurried and the avenue down which the automobile was racing were rapidly converging. Down some distance was a circle upon which stood an equestrian statue, and there the street and avenue became one.

When within a block of this circle the car, in answer to a ring, came to a stop. Pushing her way through the crowded aisle, Miss Blanche Carter, the passenger who had merited the consideration of the motorman, disembarked. Holding tightly to her hand-satchel she made her way toward a massive brick structure a block away.

Lacroix did not see who had left the car, for the crowd was too dense. When the signal to go was given he put on full power. Now obvious to all else than reaching his destination on schedule time, he was soon going full speed.

In this age, when all realize that the building in which they work may be blown up by dynamite, the house in which they sleep razed by a bomb from a flying machine, the vessel in which they ride destroyed by a submarine, and that they may be killed as they walk along the street by a trench gun masked ten miles away, or ridden down and crushed to pieces by joyriders and half-trained chauffeurs in automobiles—even now one's nerves are not equal to looking on unmoved at an electric car, controlled by a licensed motorman, and an automobile handled by a wild-onts youngster dashing wildly and rapidly toward each other. And it is not to be wondered at that as the street and avenue came together, and car and auto, unaware, were making for the same point at the same identical moment, the occupants of the car, panned as they were, should be excited.

Seeing no chance of avoiding the collision, the young man jumped from his auto. Occupants of the car rushed madly toward the rear. Lacroix turned off the current and put on the brake. He might have let go and run backward to safety, but the manhood in him asserted itself. He might have been selfish in that he thought of the girl who impressed him so much. But he remained steadfastly at his post.

Reaching the large brick structure, which was an infirmary, Miss Carter entered. She had scarcely finished donning her professional suit when she was called upon to assist in dressing a badly wounded young man. It was Paul Lacroix. He had been the only one who had been injured by the collision, and his injuries were serious. Paul's life hung on a thread for some time, and then a slow recovery followed. But as time sped onward he learned to be dependent upon his nurse and to regard her in another light than that in which he thought of her the day he was injured. At length he began to regret the coming of that day upon which he must leave the hospital.

One day the nurse brought to his bed a bit of roast turkey and a pot of flowers—her gift. He looked up at her with tears in his eyes, and said: "I indeed have much to be thankful for, but I want one more gift. Can I have it?" And he reached out his hand and drew her unresistingly toward him.

Backing Up General Sherman.

Flotish—So your wife has gone to the front as a nurse?

Bensonhurst—Yes, she has, and her mother's up at the house while wife's away.

"Oh, her mother's living with you now, is she?"

"Yes. And I begin to realize that what General Sherman said about war is just about right."

RED CROSS SHIP WRECKED IN GALE

Seven Bodies From Steamer
Florizel Washed Up on New-
foundland Coast.

CARRIED 78 PASSENGERS

One Hundred and Forty Persons Be-
lieved to Have Perished—Twelve
Women and Four Children
Among Those Lost.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 20.—The Red Cross liner Florizel, from St. John's for New York, by way of Halifax, with 140 persons aboard, including 78 passengers, piled up on the ledges some 20 miles from Cape Race during a blizzard on Sunday, and it is believed that all on board were lost.

Naval gunners sent on a special train from this city shot a line across the bow of the partly submerged ship, but waited in vain for it to be hauled aboard.

Just before darkness blotted the wreck from view five men, driven from the forecastle by the gale winds, were seen to climb the forward rigging, signaling feebly for help. But when they failed to make fast the line it was feared that they had succumbed to the cold and exposure. Those five were the only ones visible on board several hours after the ship struck.

Included among the passengers were 12 women and four children. Among the first cabin passengers were John Shannon Munro, a managing director of the firm of Bowring Brothers, Limited, agents of the liner, and his three-year-old daughter, Betty. They were going to New York to meet Mrs. Munro and Sir Edgar Bowring, one of the owners of the line, for a visit of two months in Florida.

Six cadets of the Royal Flying corps, on their way from Newfoundland to join their commands, were aboard. The body of one member of the detachment, Fred Snow, was included among the seven washed ashore.

Another Newfoundland officer who it is feared was lost was Maj. Michael Sullivan, commanding the Newfoundland forestry battalion, returning to a battalion, which now is cutting timber in Scotland.

Capt. Joseph Kenn, one of the best commanders of the Newfoundland fishing fleet, also sailed on the Florizel for Halifax, where he was to take his ship, the Suble, in readiness for the seal fisheries next month. James McNeill, head of the McMurdo company, and Fred Smythe, manager of the Newfoundland Woolen mill, were others in the passenger list.

but three of the passengers were from Newfoundland. Three Canadian travelers—a Mr. Stevens of York, W. W. Duhaime of Montreal, and O. P. Bellevue of Toronto—were on their way home.

Florizel, which had carried troops overseas, was built to withstand northern gales.

Capt. W. J. Martin, one of the foremost skippers in the Newfoundland trade, took the Florizel out of St. John's almost immediately ran into a terrible blizzard, with all the accompaniments of blinding snow and a heavy gale, reaching at times to hurricane force.

There is only conjecture as to how the Florizel got out of her course.

The Florizel piled up on a ledge two miles from Brand Cove, north of Cape Race, at a point sparsely populated and with no life-saving apparatus available, even if it had been possible to see it.

WILSON FIXES WHEAT PRICE

President's Proclamation Makes 1918 Chicago Price for No. 1 Northern \$2.20.

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson issued a proclamation on Saturday guaranteeing every farmer a minimum of \$2 a bushel for 1918 wheat. He also indicated that farmers will, so far as possible, be exempted from the draft.

With No. 1 Northern Spring as the basis, the price of the spring crop is fixed at the various buying centers as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Chicago | \$2.20 | Seattle | \$2.05 |
| Omaha | 2.15 | San Francisco | 2.10 |
| Kansas City | 2.15 | Los Angeles | 2.10 |
| St. Louis | 2.15 | Albuquerque | 2.10 |
| Minneapolis | 2.15 | New Orleans | 2.10 |
| Duluth | 2.15 | Salt Lake City | 2.10 |
| New York | 2.20 | Gr. Falls, Mont. | 2.00 |
| Philadelphia | 2.20 | Spokane | 2.00 |
| Baltimore | 2.20 | Pocatello | 2.00 |
| Newport News | 2.20 | Fort Worth | 2.00 |
| Charleston | 2.20 | Oklahoma City | 2.00 |
| Birmingham | 2.20 | Wichita, Kan. | 2.00 |
| Portland, Ore. | 2.20 | | |

President Wilson paid high tribute to the patriotism of farmers, declaring their work equally as important as that of the soldiers in uniform.

Philippines seek a Loan.
Manila, Feb. 26.—Governor General Harrison approved a law authorizing the donation in the United States of a \$2,000,000 bond issue. The money will be used to construct a torpedo boat and a submarine for the U. S.

Republican Succeeds Democrat.
Trouton, N. J., Feb. 26.—David Baird, a Republican of Camden, was appointed by Governor Edge as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Hughes. He will serve until the successor of Hughes is elected.

WILL H. HAYS



Will H. Hays, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, though only thirty-eight years old, has developed the natural Indiana gift of politics from the precinct organization through the state chairmanship and right into his present position without a hitch in his record for success as a political organizer. In the last general election as chairman of the Indiana organization he turned what looked like defeat into a big Republican victory. He is a lawyer with a large practice.

AIRPLANES TO FRANCE

LIBERTY MACHINES COMPLETED
AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

Secretary Baker Declares America's
Problem Now Is to Get
the Men.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The first American-built battleplanes are en route to France, nearly five months ahead of the original schedule.

In making this announcement on Wednesday Secretary Baker said the first shipment, although in itself not large, "marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry."

"These planes," Mr. Baker said, "are equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type."

"Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks."

"Only the twelve-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the eight-cylinder."

Optimistic as these statements appear, the secretary said they should not be exaggerated and should be considered in the light of these facts:

That after three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been more than 2,500.

That 40 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, making a total of 115,000 men needed for the present maximum of 2,500 planes.

That for every plane in the air there must be two replacement planes on the ground and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane.

RUSS ACCEPT PEACE TERMS

Lenine and Trotsky Agree to Kaiser's
Demands—Germany Gains Con-
trol Over Vast Area.

London, Feb. 26.—Germany's peace terms have been accepted by Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, and Leon Trotsky, foreign minister. Lenine asserts the demoralized and retreating Russian bolshevik army refuses absolutely to fight.

Petrograd was placed under martial law on Saturday.

The Russian news agency sent out by wireless the new German terms without any comment by bolshevik officials.

Not only do the new terms give Germany domination over nearly 200,000 square miles of territory, exclusive of Ukraine and Poland, where German influence also is in ascendancy, but they also make Germany practically master of all the commercial, industrial and natural resources of the vast Slav republic.

London, Feb. 26.—A Telegraph Exchange dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says: "The American and Japanese embassies and the Chinese, Japanese and Brazilian legations are leaving Petrograd for Yalta or Yagoda. If necessary they will go to Vladivostok."

Meatless Days Save Much.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Meatless days in the United States have saved 140,000,000 pounds of beef in four months, the food administration announced today. During this period 105,000,000 pounds of beef were exported.

Health of Camp Improves.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Health conditions in all American army camps showed decided improvement during the week ending February 15 and for that week the death rate was the lowest since last November.

SENATE PASSES RAIL MEASURE

Only Amendment Adopted
Provides Control for Com-
peting Short Lines.

WILSON CAN FIX THE RATES

Changes Proposed to Curtail Presi-
dent's Powers Rejected—Govern-
ment Control Eighteen Months
After the War.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The administra-
tion railroad bill passed the senate on Friday by a vote of 70-20.

Before passing the measure the senate adopted a resolution of Senator Cummins of Iowa directing the government to take over all short line roads representing an investment of \$1,000,000 or more.

This was practically the only change of importance effected. On all other points the administration forces held firm.

The important provisions of the bill as passed in the senate are:

1. The president is to fix the rate of compensation for the railroad owners for the use of their property on the basis of their average earnings for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

It is estimated this will involve the payment by the government to the owners of \$500,000,000 each year.

An amendment by the committee to reimburse the roads for improvements made during the six months ended December 31, 1917, was rejected by the senate. This would have made necessary the payment of about \$15,000,000 additional.

2. Rates for freight and passenger traffic are to be initiated by the president whenever advisable, but final jurisdiction in all rate changes rests with the interstate commerce commission.

The original bill proposed by Director General McAdoo would have given the president supreme authority in the matter of fixing rates.

3. The control and operation of the railroads by the government is to cease at the end of 18 months after the end of the war. As originally presented to congress the bill left the period to control open. The house bill fixed the time limit at two years after the end of the war.

More than a dozen amendments were disposed of during the day. Hundreds of short speeches were made under the five-minute rule.

The bill now goes to the house, where general debate on a similar measure has practically closed, and where almost a hundred amendments are pending.

Next to the inclusion of the short line railroads, the most interesting step of the day was the rejection of amendments by Senator Cummins to limit the government return to the roads to not more than 5 per cent upon their capital stock.

Senator Cummins' amendment affecting the short lines was adopted by 68 to 11.

One section of the bill allows the president to buy and sell railroad securities and turn the proceeds over to the revolving fund. Objections were made to this by Senator Kirby, of Arkansas, who said it "was dabbling in stocks."

M'ADOO WILL MOVE FOOD

Asks Hoover to Name Location of Sup-
plies and He Will See They
Are Hauled.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Differences between William G. McAdoo, director of transportation, and Herbert Hoover, food administrator, over the reason for the delay of food shipments to the coast, reached a new climax on Friday. Mr. McAdoo, in a letter to the food administrator, called on him to show where the food was. The letter reads:

"Dear Mr. Hoover:
"You are, as I understand it, the sole purchaser in this country, of food supplies for the allied governments. You must, therefore, know the location of the food supplies which you from time to time purchase and the ports in this country to which you desire such supplies shipped. If you will notify me from time to time of the location of the specific supplies and the port or ports in the United States to which you wish to have the supplies transported, I will guarantee the necessary transportation from blizzards and floods."

"I wish to reassure the country by saying that so far as transportation is concerned, there is no danger of suffering from a serious food shortage in the eastern part of the country."

"Cordially yours,
"W. G. M'ADOO."

Princess "Pat" Made Colonel.
Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Her royal highness, Princess Patricia, has been appointed as honorary colonel in chief of the "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," according to a London dispatch to Reuters' agency here.

Four Miners Are Killed.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 26.—Three shot-drillers were instantly killed and a fourth burned so badly that he died in a few minutes when a shot exploded prematurely at mine A of the Citizens' Coal company.

MISS CECIL B. NORTON



Miss Cecil B. Norton, head of the school community centers of the District of Columbia, has set for herself the task of seeing that the thousands of government clerks who are being recruited in Washington from all over the country shall have recreational opportunities. She has begun an intensive campaign for making the new clerks acquainted with one another and with the people of Washington so that the government will not lose their services because of discouragement and loneliness.

FOOD CRISIS IS NEAR

HOOVER SAYS NEXT TWO
MONTHS MOST CRITICAL.

Country Far Behind in Its Program
of Sending Supplies to
the Allies.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The next two months will be the most critical period with regard to food that the United States has faced since she entered the war.

This was the statement on Thursday of Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator. The statement reads:

"In response to many inquiries I beg to say it is true that since the first of December we have fallen far behind our agreed food program with the allies. By the end of February we will be short 45,000,000 bushels in cereal and 10,000,000 pounds in meat products which we undertook to deliver."

"This delinquency is due solely to the railway congestion since that date."

"The next sixty days will be the most critical period in our food history. The simple fact is that the program goes far deeper than supplies to the allies."

"During the last three months we have fallen far behind in movement of foodstuffs from the farms to the consumers."

"We had about 180,000 carloads of potatoes November 1 that should have been moved from the producing centers, and up to the first of February we had moved about 28,000 carloads. We should have moved over 50,000 in this period. The result is that potatoes are spoiling in the producers' hands."

"There is a great deal of live stock which has been ready for the market for some time, but is still held in the farmers' hands through inability to obtain transportation."

U. S. BONE-DRY ACT VOID?

Representative McLenmore Challenges
Vote in House on National
Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Charging the national prohibition amendment was not constitutionally passed, Representative McLenmore of Texas introduced a resolution on Wednesday calling for an investigation of the vote of the house by the judiciary committee.

The gist of McLenmore's objection is the amendment passed by a bare two-thirds vote of those present and a two-thirds vote of both houses is required under the Constitution. He contends a full vote of all members was necessary.

The house membership is 435. The vote of 283 to 128 fell eight short of the total. Two-thirds of all the senate members voted for the amendment.

In impeachment proceedings, McLenmore contends, the Constitution provides for a vote of two-thirds of all present.

Fifteen British Ships Sunk.

London, Feb. 22.—British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the last week numbered 15, according to the admiralty statement issued here on Wednesday. Of these 12 were of 1,000 tons or over and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft was also sunk.

McAdoo Bars New Railroad Jobs.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A general order restricting the creation of new federal positions or the raising of general officers' salaries was issued on Saturday afternoon by Director General McAdoo.

Kilauea Volcano Lava Recedes.
Honolulu, Feb. 20.—The lava in Kilauea volcano, after rising 22 feet to within a foot of the ridge, has receded three feet, and has apparently passed the danger of overflowing, latest reports stated.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Scientific Aspect.
"Do you believe in sanitary classes?" "Certainly not." "What's in 'em for the germs of affection?"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Says a female lecturer: "The men hold the reins, but the women tell them which way to drive."

Catarh Cannot Be Cured
by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarh. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.

Druggists free. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Next to charity is the appreciation thereof.

American Women No Slackers

We can well be proud of our American girls and women. In France and England women are taking up the work of men resolutely, and have shown their ability to do almost all kinds of work. When it becomes necessary women will show their worth in countless shops, stores, factories and offices. No one hears them complain of their hard work. These are the days when American men have cause to respect, love and honor their mothers, wives and sisters. If a woman is borne down by the weakness and sufferings of womanhood, she should be helped by a

herbal tonic made with glycerin which has had such uniform success during the past half century. She should be told, instead of sick and suffering, healthy and vigorous, instead of worn-out and weak, bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All druggists, Tablets or Liquid, Tablets, 60c.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're over-worked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic aches, pains and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes the proper functions of womanhood. This old and tried Prescription of Dr. Pierce's invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh and strength. Consult the specialist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or for free book on Women's diseases.—Adv.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 9-1918.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke",
was made you could never
have a real Burley tobacco
cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the
delicious flavor of that fine
old Kentucky Burley. You
never tasted anything so
agreeable—think what
roasting does for peanuts.



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

STRANGLES
Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To put the trouble the same must be done.
SPOHN'S COMPOUND
Will do both—cure the sick and prevent the disease! from having the disease, 50 cents and \$1 a bottle and \$10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses or mail order. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Gosh, Ind., U.S.A.

Results Count!
Read this!
You can't afford to keep "Just Cows" today. You must have good cows.
The Shortcut to Greater Dairy Profits Is a Pure Bred HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN For Your Herd

Pure bred Holsteins are the most profitable breed on earth
You can grade up and in a short time have a herd of profitable cows. Others have others are doing it. So can you.
Write us for booklets. We have information to sell—all information FREE
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 312, Br. Va.

MORE SPRING WHEAT ASKED OF FARMERS

Large Supply of Food and Feed-stuffs Needed in 1918.

Agricultural Department Asks Increased Pork Production and Larger Acreage of Grain Crops.

Washington, D. C.—The planning of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of food-stuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to securing enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Our Best Efforts Required.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the most abundant harvest, the largest acreage of the history of the nation, harvested crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."

"The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, in special stress on wheat and hogs, leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as well be cultivated and harvested. To raise hogs and beef and other world need for meats and a made clear. Farmers are urged to work with the men on the ranges in killing sheep whose wool is needed by soldiers.

Spring Wheat.

Dealing with the question of wheat, the program states:

"The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own use and to meet the needs of the allies."

The area of winter wheat in 1917 was the largest on record, and the condition of the crop, as reported December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 510,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be more or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If we were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting each spring wheat state within the 10 years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there could be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each year within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,400,000 acres. The record planting for 1917 was 18,511,000.

The department of agriculture has fully studied all these records and has data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1917. It is believed that increased crops can be secured in states and sections where spring wheat production is known to be reasonably profitable, and that such increases can be made without upsetting farm plans.

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five or six acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In

a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being re-established and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat is increased for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

Summary of Other Recommendations.

Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

Hogs. The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent during the year 1918.

Sugar. Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase those areas in so far as these crops are well established or are necessary to sound agricultural practice.

Production of satisfactory substitutes for sugar, including sorghum, corn and cane syrup, maple products and honey can and should be increased.

Sorghum syrup, it is pointed out, may be produced in nearly every state in the Union, and increased production of sorghum sweets would enable the public to conserve still further the sugar supply in the form most available for transportation to our soldiers.

Dairy Products. The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

Poultry. Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

Corn. An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted, with possible slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat.

Oats, Barley, Rice, Buckwheat and Flaxseed. The area in oats should be maintained, especially in regions and on soils which are not so well adapted to other grains, but with a small reduction to provide for increasing the wheat acreage. Barley production should be increased in regions where it grows best, especially in the northern edge of the corn belt and in sections north and west of the belt; and rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

Grain Sorghums. The production of grain sorghums (kafir, milo, feterita, etc.) should be increased greatly throughout the drier portion of the Plains region. Kafir is the most certain grain crops in this section and they can be made to supplement wheat as human food and to replace corn as animal food.

Potatoes. The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops in 1917.

Hay, Forage and Pastures. Wherever feasible, the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products should be used to a greater extent in place of grains and other concentrates.

Beef Animals. The number of beef animals should be maintained and, in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased.

Beans, Peas and Peanuts. The production of beans and peas should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, keeping qualities, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased in order to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

Perishables. (a) Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the needs of the community, and in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

It is important to do all that is possible to relieve the strain upon transportation facilities.

(b) The planting of home gardens, especially for family needs and for preserving food for future use, again should be emphasized.

(c) The commercial production of perishables generally should be increased above normal wherever it is reasonably clear that transportation and marketing facilities will be available.

Literally.

"We've got to get a good actor to play the role of Satan in that spectacular performance."

"Then there'll be the devil to pay!"

Instinctive Dialogue.

"Do you like the clinging-vine variety of people?"

"Not much. They're too apt to be some kind of suckers."

Left-Handedness.

At least one human being in fifty is left-handed. This is the minimum estimate. Some authorities say four in fifty. W. Franklin Jones declares that 4 per cent of the race are born left-handed, but about three-fourths of these are converted by training into more or less imperfect right-handers. On the other hand, about 1 per cent of the race, though born right-handed, is trained to use the left hand because of accidents to the right. Scientific American.

BOYS and GIRLS FIGHTING the KAISER

"THE boy and girl energy of the country is worth the services of half a million men on the firing-line."

said Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the famous juvenile court judge, when asked how the children of America could help win the war.

"We are in the greatest war of the world's history," said Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo in his message to the youth of America, "and we must win this war. We can and we shall win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '70 felt and lived and helped."

"The nation needs that sort of boys and girls today. Not to hunt our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of the boys and girls today to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice, to teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the nation that we still have in every young heart the spirit of '70 when the boys led our soldiers into battle, and the girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is 'win'—winning to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary."

Young America needs no urging to do its part for victory. Reports from the schools show that the youngsters are making sacrifices and doing their share of war work with the spirit of the boys and girls of '70.

In Greenwich, Conn., is a remarkable school. It is self-governing, the boys and girls having equal voice in school affairs with the faculty. Every Monday morning the children and teachers hold a war council. Government policies of importance and reports of the nation's needs are discussed. Letters and messages of human interest from soldiers of the allies and friends in service are read and the inspiration of brave deeds and patriotic self-denial is impressed upon the young minds.

Every member of the council who does at least one hour of war work daily is awarded a badge of citizenship. The council owns a large and businesslike gray book, in which is recorded each citizen's activities for the day, and you will find such jottings as these:

"Lela, age seven: Cutting snips for pillow pads for the wounded, 30 minutes. Knitting squares for comforters, 20 minutes. Pasting scrap-books for soldiers, 15 minutes: 1 hour and 5 minutes."

TO OUR BOYS IN SERVICE

BY HARRIOT GAYLORD
OF THE VIGILANTES

Many of you are in France already; others ply a strange new business on waters beneath which treacherous iron devils hunt human prey; the greater part are making ready to go some where "over there" to uphold the honor of our nation. Once it was your dream to cross smiling oceans to gay lands which stretched out beckoning hands; now the hands that beckon are bleeding and torn, and you are shipped off secretly, suddenly, carrying little except the clothes on your backs, the laughter on your faces, and the courage in your hearts. Waged and followed by our prayers, our "Good lucks!" our "God speeds!" our devotion, yes, our reverence, you set forth on this greatest of all crusades.

Yes, a crusade. You were born and reared in a different era, an era of padding living and trivial interests; an era when comforts were good and luxuries better; when making one's pile in order to get ahead of one's neighbor was the goal toward which a large part of mankind was selfishly, unconcernedly striving. Heroism? Yes, you had read about it in books at school. Odysseus, Richard the Lion Hearted, Napoleon, had once given you dreams and thrills. But heroism was out of date in the sophisticated world in which you were settling down to live time, sophisticated lives. Suddenly this world burst into flame. Across the seas the old era became over night a forgotten age. Unconquitable heroes are flashed into being and all in the day's work blew their souls out for God, for homes, for country, in their effort to stem the avalanche of evil which sought to overwhelm the earth. The Crusaders of old were dreamers, fighting for high sentiment and an empty tomb. These later Crusaders were at throat grips with the Giant Evil, broken loose with his legions from hell organized, disciplined, concentrated, and hurled on the unsuspecting forces of Good—forces never able to grip him in an iron embrace and stifle

their eager daggers with his treacherous life-blood.

Could you by any chance keep clear of such a fight? We didn't raise our American boys to be soldiers—or did we? Are unseen hands these days crowning our very commonplace brows with laurel wreaths and placing on our breasts two huge M's as our Distinguished Service Order? Makers of Men! For this new nation of ours has had its ideals and its heroic examples to which we could point you, and men we have tried to teach you to be, sometimes spasmodically, sometimes with white flame earnestness, men in outlook, men in practice, and in this strange new world which has replaced the old, to be men at your age today means to offer life and hope and dreams willingly, gladly, for this man's job of clearing away the slime the Hun has spread over the earth and making it once more safe for decent generations to come. If the war drags out a weary length, no boy with red blood in his veins will want to face his future unless he has girded himself up as you have done to the splendid, terrifying pitch of heroism demanded in this hour of the world's agony.

Many of you could not wait, but went out in the first white heat, telling the lie which sealed you Canadians and thrilled the hearts of listening angels. When at last our American shackles were broken, the rest of you leaped into the ranks of heroes at grips with Apollyon. You have passed beyond and above us! Your fathers and mothers, your teachers at school and college, used to scold and threaten and punish you; now you can shoot them if they argue or disobey! We used to shake our heads sadly and fear some of you would come to evil ends; now you are all our heroes! We may not tell you how we feel. We greet you with a glad "Howdy?" and speed you with a gay "Good luck!" the while we try vigorously to choke down that lump of pride, regret, grati-

tude, confound-the-Huns, apprehension, reverence, and still other things which will get into our throats and dim our eyes as we watch you march gallantly away on your crusade.

Where will it end, we sadly ask ourselves? You go out with your fine young bodies, your good brain stuff, your sensitive hearts, because that is the game for men and gentlemen to play. Will you come back with all that is splendid in you crystallized by this experience into vivid, honorable manhood, or are there little consecrated plots in France and Italy which you will make forever America? In the lap of the gods lies your scroll! It isn't the goal that matters but how you run! That American boy whose man's hand drove him to France at the first outbreak of war and who splendidly ran his race to its end beneath a white cross in the soil hallowed by the blood of innumerable heroes, left behind words for you from the heart of his own experience. Listen to Alun Seeger!

"Nothing but good can come to the soldier, so he plays his part well. Come out of the ordeal safe and sound, he has had an experience in the light of which all life thereafter will be three times richer and more beautiful; wounded, he will have the esteem and admiration of all men and the approbation of his own conscience; killed, more than any other man he can face the unknown without misgiving—that is so long as death comes upon him in a moment of courage and enthusiasm, not of flinching or of fear."

You will not falter, our fighting men from America! All that is best in us goes with you beyond the seas. Fight for us also a little, we beg you, when you fight for your homes, your country, and your God! Keep us in your hearts as we keep you in ours, and come back to us when the big job is finished, clear eyed, clean hearted heroes, ready to tackle that job of building up a new and better tomorrow above the ruins and chaos of today!

Nursing a Grouch.

Mr. Crumsonbank—This paper says that a woman should not nurse a grouch.

Mrs. Crumsonbank—Oh, well, if she nurses one and he's sick, how can she help it?

High Spots.

Bill—When he goes out for a good time he always hits the high spots, doesn't he?

Gill—Well, he sits in the top gallery at the theater, if that's what you mean.

YANKEES TAKE HUNS IN RAID

Join With French and Pierce
Foe's Lines—Fighting Is
Sharp.

GERMAN GUNS ARE ACTIVE

Americans Make Successful Attack In
Chemin Des Dames Sector and
Capture Two Officers and
Twenty Men.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 27.—An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, twenty men and one machine gun. There was some sharp fighting and wounded. There were no American casualties. The Franco-American patrol was under command of a French officer.

The news quickly spread along the American front and developed a keen competitive spirit among the men.

The Boche artillery got the range of a village late Saturday afternoon and shelled it vigorously. The streets were full of officers and men.

With the arrival of the first shell they vanished into dugouts and ditches. One officer found he had jumped into the exposed side of a ditch. When a shell exploded near him he scurried into a house and signaled the American guns.

The Yankee artillery began pounding the Germans, who soon ceased firing.

GERMANS TAKE FORT REVAL

Russian Stronghold and Town Is
Captured by Kaiser's Forces—Dictator
for Slav Armies.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—German forces have occupied Reval, on the Estonian shore of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles west-southwest of Petrograd, after an engagement with the Russians.

This announcement is made in the official report from general headquarters.

In the German advance to Dorpat 3,000 Russians were taken prisoner. This flying detachment traveled 130 miles in five days and one-half.

London, Feb. 27.—Berlin advices received in Amsterdam, as forwarded by Central News, report that a state of siege has been proclaimed, "in consequence of events in Poland," at Czestochowa, Lodz and Volodivsk, important towns in western Poland.

General Brudjevitch has been appointed successor to Ensign Krylenko as commander in chief of the Russian armies, according to a Berlin dispatch. General Brudjevitch has been proclaimed dictator and has ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last. Krylenko was shot and slightly wounded by a socialist, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Krylenko's wound was in the neck. His assailant was arrested.

The Germans are said to be executing Red guards, treating them as outlaws, but releasing and disarming soldiers of the regular army.

The Pravda, the bolshevik organ, declares that the Germans are restoring shoulder straps to Russian officers and forcing the Russian soldiers to salute them.

BIG U. S. GUNS USED IN ITALY

War Department Says Heavy Artillery
Is Also Being Used Against
Huns in France.

Washington, Feb. 27.—American-built ordinance of the latest type and heaviest caliber—10-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch rifles—are in service on the sector of the western front held by the American army and on the Italian front, it was learned at the war department on Monday. The general belief has been that very few American heavy guns were in Europe.

The guns sent to Italy include a number of 14-inch rifles, both of the 45 and 60 caliber.

Reports from Italy say the results achieved by the heavy American ordinance already has elicited expressions of admiration from the Italian gunners.

In addition to heavy naval ordinance General Pershing has received a number of reserve 12-inch rifles, designed originally for installation in the coast defense of the United States. Mounted on specially designed carriages, they are now located along the American sector.

Mounted for high-angle fire, as they will be when used in land operations, the 12-inch rifles have an estimated range of not less than 25,000 yards, or substantially 17 miles.

Packer Appeals for Exemption

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., packers, entered an appeal for exemption or deferred enlistment with district appeal board No. 1 last Saturday. It was learned.

Accuses Official

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 27.—Governor Bilbo transmitted to the legislature the reports of accountants making charges of disbursement of funds in violation of law by Attorney General Collins between 1914 and 1917.

TRADE BRIEFS

Mirror glass is needed in Peru.

Wrist watches are wanted in British East Africa.

Suit hangers and trousers presses are wanted in New Zealand.

Cottonseed oil and other vegetable oils are in demand in Canada.

There is a market in Colombia for general merchandise suitable for department stores. These supplies will be purchased by a man who will visit this country in the near future.

A Chittenden bank wishes to secure agencies for various kinds of American merchandise needed in that country.

Spain presents a field for the sale of machines for turning wooden shoe lasts and wooden heels for women's shoes.

Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic, presents an excellent market for American shoes. There is also an opportunity to sell shoe machinery in the city. Shoes are now made almost wholly by hand in the local shops.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

George Helm worked in Kenosha last week.

Frank Hamlin transacted business in Waukegan Friday.

Mrs. J. M. Douglas, who has been having an attack of grip, is better.

John Cribb who is working in Kenosha spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin entertained a number of ladies at her home last Friday afternoon.

R. Wendland and family spent Sunday with the H. Wendland family at Elmhurst.

Mrs. John Mitchell and Miss Kathryn of Libertyville called on friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosh Hussey entertained a number of friends at their home Friday evening.

The Ladies Aid will hold its next regular meeting with Mrs. P. R. Avery on Wednesday, March 6.

Fred Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Rosh Hussey and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weber spent Monday in Chicago.

Miss Mary Kerr, who has been spending the winter with her sister in Evanston spent the past week with friends and relatives here.

A gathering of friends was held at the Chas. Martin home Saturday evening. Cards were played and a pleasant evening enjoyed.

The Ladies Aid society will hold a war bakery sale at Manzer's store, on Saturday, March 2nd, and will have on sale all that the name implies.

Food Administrator George Mitchell has a number of war time recipes for the conservation of wheat and sugar and the use of vegetables, etc., which are posted in the postoffice and all who are interested may copy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Monzer, will for the summer at least, occupy part of the house on the farm which they recently sold to Mr. Fish, who is moving into the other part of the house.

The basket social held at the school house for the benefit of the school library was not as well attended as usual owing to existing conditions, but over \$30 was realized from the sale of baskets. Miss Ruth Casterton, who will be remembered by those who heard her at our social last year gave several fine readings and songs accompanied by Miss Bray.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kapple have purchased a home in Waukegan and will move there as soon as the roads permit. Mr. and Mrs. Kapple have lived here many years; Mrs. Kapple was born here; her father purchased the land from the Government, the original deed of which they still have and they have many friends here who wish them happiness in their new home.

Moving seems to be the fashion among the farmer. Arthur Atwell is moving to the S. Culver farm which he recently purchased and Mr. Caddock is moving to the Strang farm at Millburn. Chas. Martin is moving to the Stratton farm, S. Dibble to the S. Gilbert farm, Edward Larson to North Prairie and J. G. Poulton to the Carfield farm.

MILLBURN

Mrs. Weiss of Chicago is visiting her father, E. N. Cannon.

The Red Cross society met this week with Mrs. A. K. Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Strang of Indiana, are visiting at Victor Strang's.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent the week-end with her aunts, the Misses Watson.

Raymond Madsen, son of Andrew Madsen, left last Sunday for Rockford where he will be in training.

Oscar Neahauss will have a sale on the 4th of March on the J. A. Strang farm. They have not decided where they will move.

M. J. Cannon of Houston, Texas, returned home on Saturday having been honorably discharged from the army on account of poor health.

The Ladies Aid society will hold their regular monthly meeting at the church, Thursday, March 7. Dinner will be served and there will be election of officers.

Mrs. V. H. Strang and son and Mrs. L. S. Bonner and daughter returned home on Wednesday from Three Oaks, Mich., where they attended the funeral of their father, J. P. Dawson formerly of this vicinity.

Suffers in Silence.

The average millionaire knows how unpopular it is to be rich, but he goes right along and endures the painful responsibilities of wealth, suffering the scorn and calumny of a cruel world in silence, and awaits his vindication beyond the grave.—Houston Post.

WILMOT

Little Loraine Stensel is much better.

Miss Mattern returned to her school duties Thursday.

Harold Nickle spent last week with Vivian Holdorf.

Mrs. Peacock and daughter, Mrs. N. Drom were in Kenosha Friday.

Dr. Newell of Burlington was called to see Mrs. E. Vincent Tuesday.

Stephen Beck spent the week-end at the home of his parents in Kenosha.

Mrs. H. Horton was in Burlington one day the past week to consult Dr. Prouty.

Mrs. O. Lewis has received word that her son Lieut. Wilbur Lewis has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. Morris Hall and daughter returned the first of the week from a visit with relatives in Racine.

Gertrude Gauger returned to school Thursday after an extended vacation while she entertained the German messes.

Mr. Whitehead a representative of the Midget Mills company, spent Tuesday evening in Wilmet, on business at Walter Carey's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kruckman are entertaining Mrs. Kruckman's sister, Miss Ruth Anderson and her brother T. Anderson of Long Beach, Cal.

A recent letter from Sergeant Earl Boulden acknowledged the receipt of the Xmas box sent by the Township of Salem. He received it on the 30th of January.

Arthur Anderson of Crystal Lake spent the first of the week with his sister Mrs. F. Kruckman. He has just recovered from an attack of German measles.

Grace Carey went to Antioch Monday for several days visit at the Wallace Dobyn's home. Miss Carey sang at the funeral of Father Lynch's sister Miss Lynch Tuesday morning.

Alice Hatch called on Mrs. A. Holdorf Saturday. Miss Hatch has agreed to remain at Crystal Lake for the rest of the school year. She is teaching mathematics in the high school.

Miss Rosa Bufton came home Thursday night for a visit with her parents. This is her first visit since January first owing to the uncertain train service, roads and weather.

Lawrence Stensel met with a very serious accident Thursday while sliding on the ice he fell and bit through his tongue. He was at once taken to Dr. Murphy and at present he is doing nicely.

Prof. Minert has listed the boys who will be eligible to go out in the spring on the neighboring farms. They are compelled to average a certain per cent in their high school subjects before they are given this privilege.

The local member of the Kenosha county exemption board have had the resignations that they sent into Madison recognized and are excused from further service. Dr. Darby will return to Wilmet and resume the practice of medicine after March first.

Mrs. Clara Potter succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at the home of her father, E. N. Cannon.

The funeral was held at the James White home Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. Rev. Rietz officiating. Mrs. Potter was over ninety years of age and leaves five children to mourn her loss.

Ernest Pencook has accepted the position of general manager of the farm connected with the tubercular sanatorium at Willow Brook near Kenosha and will move his family and household goods there the last of the week. The managers of the sanatorium are very fortunate in securing Mr. Pencook as he is a very able farmer. His many friends wish his success in this new venture.

There was a business meeting of the Red Cross Thursday afternoon. In the absence of the secretary Mrs. Murphy, acted. She read a letter from Miss Ruth Henderson of the Madison extension, who has charge over Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties for war foods. She will demonstrate war meats and bread at the Red Cross rooms soon.

Mrs. Jedele and Mrs. Polletiere were hostesses at a very pretty reception on Tuesday night at the Rev. Jedele home, in honor of Mrs. Otto Schenning. The guests were members of "The Little Mother's club," an organization formed by Mrs. Schenning when she was a teacher in the primary grades at Wilmet. The club members presented Mrs. Schenning with a pretty silver bread tray, engraved with the inscription from The Little Mother's club.

TREVOR

Miss Elsie Scott has resigned her position as teacher.

Miss Evelyn Orvis of Camp Lake was a caller here Monday.

Dan Longman of Chetek called on friends here last week.

Andrew Lovestead transacted business in Kenosha Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lubens were Chicago shoppers Wednesday.

Wm. Oetting of Chicago was here on business Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Aitchenberg spent last week with her sisters in Burlington.

Mrs. Mathews is on the sick list. Dr. Becker of Silverlake is in attendance.

Mrs. Joseph Smith spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Edgar at Antioch.

Oliver Eberts returned Tuesday morning after spending the week-end in St. Paul.

Alva Paddock and Supt. Cundy of Salem attended the burial of Mr. Booth Friday.

The wreck near the depot Monday morning delayed all the early trains for a few hours.

Rev. Tople, Lutheran minister of Bristol spent Sunday night at the Chas. Oetting home.

Dr. Burghard who has been helping care for Mr. Eberts sheep returned to Montana, Thursday.

Mrs. Marty of Madison spent the week-end with her husband who is manager of the cheese factory.

Lucile Mathews who is attending teachers training school in Union Grove came home Thursday evening, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubens went to Chicago Thursday morning remaining over night and returning with Mrs. Booth Friday.

Mrs. Booth and daughter arrived last Friday from Long Beach, Cal., with remains of Mr. Andrew Booth, which were taken immediately to the cemetery where the burial service was read by Rev. Pollock of Antioch.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE

To Receive Proposals or Bids for the Construction of Sewer Purification Plant

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Antioch, will receive proposals or bids until the hour of opening the same as hereinafter set forth for the construction of a section of the proposed improvement specified in a certain ordinance passed and approved by the President and Board of Trustees of said Village of Antioch, on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1916, providing for a connected system of main and branch sanitary sewers with necessary manholes, sewer stubs, house connection branches, sewer junctions, sewage purification plant and open outfall sewer or drain and all appurtenances. Said section being Section Two (2) of said improvement, consisting of the following:

Sewer purification plant, including reinforced concrete septic tanks, dosing chamber, filter and sludge beds and appurtenances, complete.

1 Concrete bulkhead, complete, 1 concrete spillway, complete.

The plans and specifications are now on file at the office of Harry L. Emerson, Village Engineer, No. 1118 Chamber of Commerce Building, southeast corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, Chicago; at the office of E. M. Runyard, Village Attorney, 305 Washington street, Waukegan, Illinois, at the office of Harry A. Isaacs, Secretary of the Board of Local Improvements, Harden street, Antioch, Illinois.

Said bids or proposals shall be delivered to Harry A. Isaacs, Secretary of the Board of Local Improvements, and will not be considered unless accompanied by check certified by some reliable bank, payable to the order of William J. Christian, President of said Board of Local Improvements, in his official capacity, for not less than ten (10) percentum of the aggregate of said proposal or bid. Said proposals or bids shall be for the construction of said Section Two (2) in accordance with the ordinance providing therefor, which ordinance is on file in the office of the Village Clerk.

Payment for said improvement shall be made in bonds and shall draw interest at the rate of five (5%) per centum per annum. Said proposals or bids shall be opened, examined and publicly declared by the Board of Local Improvements at a meeting thereof to be held in the Council Chamber of the Village Hall in said Village of Antioch, Illinois, at the hour of 7 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of March A. D. 1918.

Dated this 28th day of February A. D. 1918.

William J. Christian, Elmer Brook, Frank W. King, Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Antioch, Ill.

Optimistic Thought.

He who reasons rules may with safety rule others.

MASTER'S SALE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

County of Lake, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said County.

Alfred G. Spafford, Sumner M. Spafford, Arthur H. Spafford, Maude M. Mitchell and Emma M. Hughes,

vs.

Lucy J. Mersella, William G. Mersella, Matilda Spafford, Ralph W. Spafford, William A. Trotter, Helen S. Bain, Fred E. Trotter, Albert M. Trotter, Richard G. Trotter, Mary L. Trotter, John P. Trotter, Lucy D. Bonnor, Emma M. Hughes, guardian of Ralph W. Spafford, (Original bill) and

Lucy J. Mersella and Will G. Mersella, vs.

Alfred G. Spafford, Sumner M. Spafford, Arthur H. Spafford, Maude M. Mitchell, Emma Hughes, Matilda Spafford, Ralph W. Spafford, Emma M. Hughes, guardian of Ralph W. Spafford, (Cross bill)

IN CHANCERY

Gen. No. 8351

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause in the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, at the December Term, A. D. 1917, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1918, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash on Saturday the 9th day of March, A. D. 1918, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan in said County of Lake and State of Illinois, provided that the bid or bids upon each piece or parcel of the premises hereinafter described shall be equal to at least two thirds of the valuation put upon the same, as shown by the report of the commissioners heretofore appointed by the court to make partition thereof, or the other pieces shall at the same time sell, for enough to make the total amount of said sale equal to two-thirds of said valuation, all and singular the following described premises and real estate in said County of Lake and State of Illinois, to-wit:

Parcel 1. That part of the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), township forty-six (46) north range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian described as beginning at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 25, in township and range aforesaid; thence east on the north line of said quarter section to a point 105.6 feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, thence extending south by east in a straight line to a point ninety and three tenths feet east of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, thence west to the south west corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, and thence north to the place of beginning, subject to the right or onsement of the public to the use of said highway.

Parcel 2. All of the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25) township 46, north range 10 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, except that part thereof described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said section 25, running thence west forty chains; thence north 20 chains, thence east 14 chains, thence south 7.70-100 chains; thence east 26 chains to the town line and thence south 12.30 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 3. That part of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 40 north range 11 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the east line of said quarter section at a point 14.72 chains north of the southeast corner of said quarter section; running thence west 47.40 chains to the west line of said quarter section, thence north 5.28 chains on said west line of said section; thence east four chains, thence north 1.17 chains; thence east 43.30 chains to the east line of said quarter section and thence south on the east line of said quarter section 6.45 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 4. Commencing at a stake on the east line of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 46 north range 11 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian 21.17 chains north of the southeast corner of said quarter section; running thence west 43.30 chains; thence north 14 degrees east 3.95 chains; thence east 42.35 chains and thence south 3.83 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of section 25 in township 46, north range 10 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, and running thence west 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 14 chains, thence south 7.70 chains; thence east 26 chains to the town line, and thence south 12.30 chains to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom that part of said described real estate which lies east of the center of the public highway which runs northwesterly through said quarter section from Millburn to Hickory; and also excepting and reserving therefrom twenty acres off from the south side of that part of the premises above described which lies west of the said public highway and which was conveyed to D. B. Taylor by deed dated January 26, 1866.

All situated in the County of Lake and State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Illinois, this first day of February, A. D. 1918.

Paul MacGuffin, Special Master in Chancery.

E. M. Runyard, Solicitor for Complainants.

R. W. Churchill, Solicitor of Cross Complainants.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the P. H. Heye farm situated 3 miles north east of Antioch, on the state line road, 1 mile west of Ellettsville and 6 miles south of Bristol, on

Thursday, March 7

Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit:

65 head of live stock—25 cows, mostly Holsteins, 14 new milchers, 7 with calves at side, balance coming in this spring; 14 head of young cattle, 7 two year old heifers, 6 yearlings, registered Holstein bull, 2 years, 2 blood cows due to calve in middle of May, 4 young cows, 4 hogs, weight 125 pounds.

Span of bay mares 7 years, 8 y. wt. 3000; bay mare 10 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 5 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 7 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 8 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 9 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 10 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 11 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 12 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 13 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 14 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 15 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 16 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 17 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 18 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 19 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 20 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 21 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 22 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 23 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 24 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 25 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 26 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 27 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 28 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 29 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 30 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 31 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 32 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 33 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 34 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 35 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 36 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 37 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 38 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 39 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 40 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 41 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 42 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 43 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 44 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 45 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 46 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 47 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 48 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 49 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 50 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 51 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 52 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 53 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 54 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 55 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 56 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 57 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 58 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 59 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 60 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 61 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 62 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 63 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 64 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 65 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 66 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 67 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 68 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 69 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 70 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 71 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 72 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 73 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 74 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 75 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 76 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 77 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 78 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 79 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 80 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 81 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 82 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 83 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 84 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 85 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 86 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 87 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 88 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 89 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 90 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 91 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 92 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 93 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 94 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 95 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 96 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 97 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 98 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 99 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 100 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 101 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 102 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 103 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 104 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 105 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 106 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 107 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 108 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 109 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 110 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 111 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 112 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 113 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 114 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 115 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 116 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 117 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 118 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 119 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 120 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 121 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 122 y. wt. 1400; bay mare 123 y. wt. 1400; 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